Rs. 170 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction;
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL VI NO. 92 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden and Port Said.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager,
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000

Head Office:
39, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured do not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Changchun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Darien (Dalne)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Hongkong	Manila,	Seattle (U.S.A
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Kobe	Newchwang	Soerabays,
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	New York	Tientsin
Kaiyuan	Osaka	Tokyo
Kaiyuan (Manchuria).	Pekin	Tsingtau
	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,00
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1859.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Shanghai
Calcutta	Penang	Canton
Madras	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Karachi	Ipoh	Hankow
Delhi	Klang	Peking
Amritsar	Serembam	Tientsin
Rangoon	Taiping	Yokohama
Tavoy	Hongkong	Kobe
Colombo		

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM.
Manila, Bangkok,

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Iloilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	Penang
Colombo	Kota Bahru	Rangoon
Delhi	(Kelantan)	Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital ... $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $19,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yloilo
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
BRANCH—CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	12,00,00,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	7,00,00,050.
CALLED UP CAPITAL	70,00,005.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., L.L.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2¾ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowe on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed o. Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent per annum. Rules may be obtained on application

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and exchange business undertaken.

JAMES MACPHAIL,
Acting General Manager.

CRUSADE
AGAINST
CONSUMPTION.

MORE REMARKABLE TESTIMONY.

Extract from letter dated 23rd March.

"I believe he is marvellous in all cases of tuberculosis. He has been known to cure dying cases. He doesn't require to see you to cure you. Two nurses spoke to me the other day and said he was marvellous."

MARVELLOUS RECOVERY OF DYING MAN.

Imagine the scene. All his relations are gathered round his bed for the Doctors have said his last hour has come. At this moment my medicine arrives.

He takes a dose and feels better. In a few days he can walk. After a few weeks he goes to the Hills and writes that he can go for long walks and even climb hills with little or no fatigue.

Advanced Stage—Doctor writes after 15 days.

"I am glad to say the disease is arrested in so short a time."

ANOTHER SUCCESS.

Gentleman writes 29th March.

"It has indeed a marvellous effect in my son's case. His weight has increased by 6 lbs. during the last 6 weeks since he commenced your treatment and I am glad to say that he is now practically free from fever; his appetite has increased and he looks much better and is cheerful. I am extremely grateful to you for the benefit which my son has derived from your medicine."

VISIT TO POONA.

5, Sollyflood Road, near Race Course.
FREE INTERVIEWS.

April 16th—2 to 5 p.m.
April 17th—10 to noon and 3 to 5 p.m.
April 18th—10 to 2 p.m.

Permanent Address:

REV. G. R. WALTERS
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LL.D.
LONAVLA.

TURKO ROMAN BATH
WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.

Separate arrangements for Ladies.
Restorer and Preserver of
HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.
Highly appreciated by the medical world
Open 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.
Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay opposite Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

'FASHION—UP-TO-MARK.'

USE Our "English," "French," "Chinese" and "Japanese" Silk's and highly finished "Art Embroidery."

CHIC AND BEAUTY IN EVERY THREAD.

OUR Stock leads the fashion of the day and our patrons are the leaders of "fashion-up-to-date" *Our Show Room is a veritable palace of*

MODERN SILK FOR MODERN DRESSES.

SILKS Our Show Room is a Palace of Silk goods; To visit it is a *"Study in Modern fashion"* and modern Dress materials. *Your visit Solicited.*

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Wm. Chs. SMITH & Co.
(FROM LONDON.)
M. I. PAINTERS S. A. & LONDON.
Painters, Artistic Decorators and Contractors.
OIL AND COLOUR MERCHANTS.
PARAMOUNT OIL PAINTS, Manufactured by Wm. Chs. Smith & Co.
WORKS: Malad, B B & C. I. Railway.
OFFICE: Marine Street, Fort.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).
IMPORTANT TO MILL-OWNERS.
AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES YARN (COLOURED) AND 25 PACKETS OF YELLOW AND PINK YARN.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th April, 1918, at 3 p.m (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Chhaganlal Har-Govinddas and on account and at the risk of the concerned:—

10 bales coloured yarn (useful in Check manufacture).
25 packets yarn yellow and pink network (X Rill) manufactured in the New Islam Mills.
The above is on view.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASES CONGO PARSI, 1 CASE CONGO HORSE, 1 CASK FAST GREEN, 1 CASK FAST BLUE.

THIS DAY THURSDAY the 18th April 1918 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their rooms No. 52 Medows Street Fort by order of Messrs. Hargovinddas Chhaganlal and on account and the risk of Thaker Hemraj Jeram

1 Cask fast green about 361 lbs.
1 Cask fast blue about 604 lbs.
5 Cases Congo Parsi Pari about 250 lbs.
1 Case Congo Parsi Size Horse about 50 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th April, 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO PRIVATE BUYERS AND JEWELLERS.
SALE OF PACKETS OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMONDS, PEARLS AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJI and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of April, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms, very valuable jewellery and diamonds and pearls belonging to a lady of Mahomedan family consisting of:—

2 diamond rose rings of 7 diamonds each, 2 diamond rings, one packet 24 diamonds, 6½ raties, one packet 160 diamonds 80 raties, 5 packets diamonds from 18 to 160 diamonds from 5 to 18 raties, 1 packet rubies, one bunch pearls of 20 strings, 4 bunches pearls of 30 strings, 3 bunches pearls 11 to 34 strings, 3 rose rings of emerald and diamonds, 1 pair diamond ear-rings.

The above goods will be on view from Monday, the 22nd instant.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th April, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 705 REAMS RED BROWN AND MOTTLED GREY PAPER.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of April, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, by order of Messrs. Upper India Couper Paper Mills, Ltd., of Lucknow, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. K. Abdeally Jariwalla and Co. of Parsee Gully, Bombay.

700 reams Red Brown Paper 34 lbs. 24in. by 36in.
4 reams and 8 qrs. Mottled Grey Paper 20 lbs. 22in. by 29in.
1 ream and 15 qrs. Mottled Grey Paper 24 lbs. 22in. by 29in.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods cleared within 8 days from Messrs. Cox and Co.'s godown at Carnac Bunder where the same are opened for inspection of the intending buyers.

J. S MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE PLOT OF LAND AT KHED TANK, KHED LANE OPPOSITE THE STANDARD MILLS AND NEAR THE INDIAN DYEING AND BLEACHING FACTORY AT NEW PARBHADEVI ROAD, DADAR.

On SUNDAY, the 21st instant, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned valuable plot of land on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land situated at Mahim Agar, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7,414 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by the said Mahim Agar Street, on the South by the property of Runchordas Hurjivan and Mathurdas Haridas and partly by the property of Sayaji Nagooji, on the East by the property of Framroz Burjorji Badshah, Ebrahim Essabhoy and Dadabhoy Cawasji Jussawalla and on the West by the property of Sayaji Nagooji bearing Collector's Old Nos. 93, 217 and 220, Collector's New Nos. 3637, 3870 and 3878 Old Survey No. 450 and New Survey No. 1/1812 and bearing Municipal Nos. 3065, 3066 (1), 3066 (3) (4) and (5) and Street Nos. 529, 530, 530B, 530C and 530D, together with all commons, fences, hedges, ditches, ways, waters, water courses, members privileges, easements and appurtenances, whatsoever to the said piece or parcel of land belonging or in anywise appertaining or usually held or occupied therewith or reputed to belong or be appurtenant thereto.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys at their office at Ash Lane Fort or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th April, 1918.

138088

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid.

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 2 annas per insertion; every additional word 6 pies.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisments are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly.....	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly..	„ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly ..	„ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	„ 3-0	„ 3-8

Single Copy..... TWO Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0

Single Copy ..... ONE Anna

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continous supply.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial Rs. 2. Dr. Rupchand, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind.

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typecopying work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO. 8

WANTED—PATIENTS suffering nervous complaints. Consultation with the physician will satisfy patients. Write to Box No. 112, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3777

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m., Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap. 6

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced MOTOR DRIVER and MECHANIC, Parsee preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonals to Box No. 128, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3829

WANTED—A competent and well experienced DYER and BLEACHER for one of the Ahmedabad Mills. Apply with terms and testimonials to Box No. 120, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3812

LINO OPERATORS—WANTED good quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Also a competent MECHANIC. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Press.

WANTED—An experienced CUSTOM'S CLERK, Matriculate preferred. Apply personally—BHIMJI KARA, Chikhul Lane, Mulji Jetha Cloth Market. 3775

WANTED—Competent SALESMEN for Dyes Business. Must possess long experience in the Dyes Markets with full knowledge of their requirements. Apply stating qualifications and salary required to Box No. 114, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3780

WANTED—STATION-MASTERS, CHARGEMEN, FITTERS, STEAM ENGINE DRIVERS, BOILER MAKERS, and SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for East Africa. Apply PARTAPSINGH PUNJABI Linden House, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. 3792

WANTED—An ASSISTANT STORE-PURCHASER, particularly for electrical materials and engineering hardware. Should be conversant with the market and able to work independently, if necessary. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary expected to Box No. 127, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3827

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of HEAD ACCOUNTANT to a large Mercantile House in Busra. Applicants must have a comprehensive knowledge of Importers and Exporters Book-keeping including the adjustment of accounts and preparation of the Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet. Salary according to qualifications. Accommodation in firm's premises will be temporarily available. Apply Box No. 109, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3767

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SHORT-HAND TYPIST and a TYPIST with Machine in a Solicitor's firm. Apply sharp to Box No. 126 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3826

WANTED—An experienced SALESMAN for a Provision Shop. Pay according to qualifications. Apply in person to Dinshaw & Co., Colaba Causeway. 3825

WANTED—A LADY HOUSEKEEPER to manage household affairs, one with experience—elderly matron. Apply to Box No. 125, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3824

WANTED—EXPERIENCED ENERGETIC SALESMAN for Provision business to work on Commission basis, with nominal pay. Apply sharp Box No. 124, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3822

WANTED—Some experienced CLERKS for Mesopotamia on Rs. 120. Free ration and quarters. Apply personally immediately "EMPLOYMENT BUREAU," 34, Church Gate Street, Fort. 3828

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER for an import firm. Previous experience strictly necessary. Apply stating qualifications and salary expected with copies of Testimonials to Box No. 130, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3839

WANTED—Smart HINDU CLERK, knowing Gujrati Nama and typewriting, those holding certificates and recommendations need apply to Sheth NARSIDAS JEKISONDAS, above Treacher and Co., Corner of Medows Street between 1 and 3 p.m. 3841

WANTED.

WANTED—Decent BUNGALOW or part at Andheri, Malad or Borivli for a Gujrati-Hindu vegetarian family up to 10th June, 1918, Rent from Rs. 100 to 200. Apply Box No. 123, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3821

WANTED—A small BUNGALOW at Pedder Ridge, Nepean Sea or Warden Road or New Marine Lines with upto-date accommodation. Latest end of May. Directly or through House agents. Apply at once to Box No. 131, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3840

WANTED.—CROSS-COMPOUND CORLISS CONDENSING ENGINE, 300 to 400 horsepower, and Lancashire Boilers 150 to 165 lbs. steam pressure per sq. in. Submit detailed specifications and lowest prices to. THE ELECTRO-METAL REFINING CO. LTD., 3053, Richey Road, Ahmedabad. 3617

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One LADIES' BICYCLE in good working condition. Apply DUBASH, Engineer, The Jumna Flour Mills, Ltd., Mount Road, Mazagon. 3778

FOR SALE—LANCASHIRE BOILER 24 by 6½ by 125 lbs., Engine 16 by 32, Portable Engine Boilers of 8, 12, & 13 N.H.P. 9 & 11 N.H.P. Verticle Boilers. Apply PHIROZSHAW COMPANY, Nesbit Road, Mazagon. 3768

FOR SALE—One Ruston Proctor Crude OIL ENGINE, 55 B. H. P. used one year. One Hornsby Crude Oil Engine, 45 B. H. P. used about three years. Both in excellent working condition. U. B. DUTT and Co., Calicut. 3793

ONE English Mahogany, full size BILLIARD TABLE by Bennett London and Bandra Union Club's furniture will be sold by Public Auction at Bandra Hill Road on SUNDAY, the 21st April, at 3-30 p.m. by BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers. 3823

FOR SALE—One full size BILLIARD TABLE, "Palace" Model in excellent condition, complete with all accessaries. Pat, Ball Returner, four pieces extra thick carpets, etc. Owner selling for NO FAULT. Apply at once Box No. 132, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3842

FOR SALE—In Calcutta a 25/40 H. P BIANCHI CAR, Cabriolette body, seven seater. C. A. V. lighting system, spare wheel with tyre and tube complete, also with the usual tools and accessories. The very latest model in first class running order and condition. Subject to any expert examination. Price Rs. 22,000. Apply Box No. 133, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3844

TO BE LET.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Bunder Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangement for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Ramnavami), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 11th April, 1918. 3723

COMMITTEE OF ADJUSTMENT.

ALL persons having any claim against the estate of the late Major W. V. D. MATTHEWS, R.G.A., (deceased) should submit same on or before 1st May, 1918 to LIEUT.-COLONEL R. F. BREWSTER, R.G.A., Colaba, Bombay. (President, Committee of Adjustment.) 3782

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

A SUPERINTENDENT for the Sha Hurgowan Anandji Desai's Boarding House. Applicant should state his age, whether married or single, past experience and the salary that he would take; must know Gujarati and English. Applications should reach the undersigned till 26th April, 1918.

MANILAL K. DESAI,
Secretary.

Sha Hurgowan Anandji Desai's
Charities Trust Office, near Pinjarapole,
Bombay No. 4. 3831

NOTICE.

COMMERCIAL EXAMINATIONS of the NATIONAL UNION OF TEACHERS of London for BOTH THE BOMBAY CENTRES, viz., the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College of Commerce and the Davar's College of Commerce, will be held as per the following programme in the Hall of the first named College, viz., the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College, at Queen's Road, opposite the Charni Road Railway Station.

PROGRAMME.

Thursday, 18th April Commercial Law, 2 to 5 p.m (S. T.).

Friday, 19th April—Theory and Practice of Commerce, 2 to 5 p.m. (S.T.).

Saturday, 20th April—Banking and Currency 10-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m (S. T.).

Saturday, 20th April—Commercial Correspondence, 2-30 to 5 p.m. (S. T.).

Monday, 22nd April—Shorthand Speed, 7-30 to 10-30 a.m. (S. T.).

Tuesday, 23rd April—Commercial Arithmetic, 7-30 to 10 a.m. (S. T.).

Thursday, 25th April—Book-keeping, 7-30 to 10-30 a.m. (S. T.).

S. R. DAVAR,
P. D. PAVRI,
Principals.

Bombay, 17th April, 1918. 3843

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th April, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), for the transaction of the following business:—

1st.—To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Account for the year ended 31st December, 1917.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 22nd April 1918, to Saturday, the 11th May 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th April, 1918. 3833

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.

ON account of war trouble we are unable to get our round-shaped bottles from Europe, hence we are compelled to substitute flat bottles of the same size.

The Public are informed that they may not be afraid of BEING cheated or defrauded. these flat bottles are temporarily substituted and are placed on the market by us only.

CAWASHAW H. L. BATLIWALLA,
Managing Director.
Dr H. L. Batliwalla Sons & Co., Ltd.,
Manufacturers.
Batliwalla's Ague Mixture & Ague Pills.
Warli Laboratory,
Bombay, 10th April, 1918. 3682

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of TRIKAMDAS GOVINDJI alias TIKAMDAS GOVINDJI alias TRICUMDAS GOVINDJI, late of Bombay Sorati Bhansali Hindu inhabitant, a widower, a partner in the firm of Babu Ranchhoddas Morarji and Company...Deceased.

(1) Bai MATU, widow of LILADHAR GOKALDAS, of Bombay Bhansali Hindu inhabitant, residing at Bhuleshwar, Dawoodji's House, outside the Fort of Bombay and (2) JIVANRAM KANAIYALAL of Calcutta Multani Hindu inhabitant, at present in Bombay temporarily residing at 2nd Carpenter Street, near C. P. Tank Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, two of the Executors named in the Will of the deceased. .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir STANLEY LOCKHART BATCHELOR, Knight Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fifth day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and eighteen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Actg. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 5th day of April, 1918.
Messrs. DAPHTARY, FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
3836

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. BHAWANISHANKER PARASRAM, KRISHNAJI GOPINATH RELE, RAMCHANDRA GOPINATH RELE, NARAYAN GOPINATH RELE, HIRAJI GOPINATH RELE and GANPAT JANARDHAN RELE have contracted to sell to my client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim against the said property whether by way of sale, mortgage, lease, lien, charge, gift, inheritance, bequest, or otherwise howsoever are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at No. 99, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, (if any), will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the tenements messuages or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Girgaum Back Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1300 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 489, 489, 489, 489, 547 and 638, New Nos. 2482, 1/2482, 2/2482, 3/2482, 4/2482, A/2482, B/2482, C/2482 and 2947, Old Survey No. 536, 536, 536 536, 538 and New Survey Nos. 1/7837, 1 A/7837, 2 to 4/7837, 6-7-8/7837, 9-10-11/7837, 12-13-14/7837, 15-16-17/7837, 18-19/7837, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D Nos. 1279 (1), 1279 (2), 1279 (3), 1279 (4), 1279 (5), 1279 (6), 1280 and Street Nos. 1, 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 1E, and 2 and which premises are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North partly by the Girgaum Back Road and partly by land on which there was a well which is now closed, on or towards the South by the property of Gopal Yeshwant and Bai Bhagirathibai widow of Yeshwant Parshram, on or towards the West partly by a passage of the cart of Rao Bahadur Vinayakrao Sadanand Joshi and partly by the property of Rao Bahadur Vinayakrao Sadanand Joshi and on or towards the East by the property of Kilachand Devchand.

Dated this 17th day of April, 1918.
DOWLATRAO JAYARAM MANTRI,
Attorney for the Purchaser.
3834

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT MAHABLESHWAR & MATHERAN.

SEALED OFFERS are invited for the purchase of MOUNT MALCOLM, situate at Mahableshwar, and GULESTAN, situate at Matheran, by the undersigned on behalf of their clients.

No offers will be received after 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Saturday, the 20th instant.

Clients do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer.

For further particulars and for inspection of the leases, application may be made to the undersigned at any time during office hours.

Bombay, 10th April, 1918.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Attorneys for the Trustees of the Seth Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit Trust Settlement.
14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. 3679

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of EBRAHIM MOOSA, a bachelor and minor, late of Diu Mahomedan Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

KUVERJI NOWROJI WADIA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, the duly constituted Attorney of Habiibabai, widow, MOOSA EBRAHIM ESMAIL MOOSA and MAHOMED MOOSA, the mother and the brothers respectively and the only heirs and next-of-kin of the deceased abovenamed of Diu Mahomedan Inhabitants, a Vakil of the Honourable High Court of Bombay, residing at Tardeo, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR STANLEY LOCKHART RATCHELOR, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twelfth day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 12th day of April, 1918.
Messrs. FORBES & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
3835

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of NAZARALLY DAWOODJEE alias NAZIRALLY DAWOODJEE, alias NUZURALLY DAWOODJEE, of Bombay Borah Mahomedan inhabitant, a Stationer .....Deceased.

Bai KULSUMBAI, widow of the said NAZARALLY DAWOODJEE, of Palanpur Borah Mahomedan inhabitant, at present residing at Abdul Rehman Street, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir STANLEY LOCKHART BATCHELOR, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Thirteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 13th day of April, 1918.
Messrs. VACHHA & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
3837

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THUCKER PURSHOTUM MOHANJI, the Administrator of the estate of Bai MONGHIBAI, widow of MOHANJI DEWSI having contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property to our client, all persons having any claim on the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lien, lease, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, (if any) and they shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bapu Khote Street, otherwise called Jambli Moholla in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 184 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1053 and New No. 8232, Old Survey No. 2086 and New Survey No. 751 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5984 and Street Nos. 168-172 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Public Road, called Bapu Khote Street, otherwise called Jambli Moholla, on or towards the West by the property of Bhagoobibi, on or towards the North by the property of Nathubhai Nagindas and on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage and which said premises are in the possession and enjoyment of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 17th day of April, 1918.
UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW & PAPA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3832

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVE YOU NOT SEEN
MACISTE
THE MODERN HERCULES?
IN
"A NEW ADVENTURE OF MACISTE"
NOW SHOWING AT
ELDORADO CINEMA
Lamington Road, North.

If not, hurry up, and don't miss a really good treat.

PLEASE NOTE.—This is a different picture from the one which was shown before at this theatre.

3 Shows Nightly at 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

AMUSEMENTS

TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT
THE GREAT GALA NIGHT

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE

At 6-30 **To-night** At 10 p.m.

The Gaiety Full Co.
including
Tom Melbourne
—
Present

Camouflage
Camouflage

A medley of old and new melodies and Songs interspersed with humour

AN IDEAL SHOW for the present Hot weather

In addition

A New Musical Comedy
(By Tom Melbourne)
THE
GIRLS HE LOVED

and by numerous public request

At 6-30 on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday April 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st

THE EVERGREEN POPULAR PARSEE BURLESQUE

EAST LYNNE

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

First appearance on the Bombay Screen of
ENGLAND'S CELEBRATED DRAMATIC ACTOR
H. B. IRVING AND FULL LONDON COMPANY!
Including the well-known Bandman Actor **CHARLES VANE**

"THE LYONS MAIL"

—A GRIM TRAGEDY OF THE GUILLOTINE.—

The story of a terrible Judicial Blunder—and the saddest in the whole history of crime. The tragedy of an innocent man brought to the very steps of the guillotine through the astonishing resemblance to the guilty man.

IN 5 STIRRING ACTS.

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERM. GIRGAUM.

To-night at 7, 8-45, and 10-30.

A DYNAMIC WESTERN DRAMA

PAY ME

Passionate—Vengencefull—Swift as Lightning—Tremendous as a Tornado
featuring
THE LOVELY SCREEN STAR DOROTHY PHILLIPS
also your favorite
UNIVERSAL SCREEN MAGAZINE.

NEXT WEEK:
A MAGNIFICENT ORIENTAL SPECTACLE
"THE SULTANA'S TREASURE"
featuring
THE EMOTIONAL CHILD ACTRESS ALEXIA.

IMPERIAL

LAMINGTON ROAD.

This week two more instalments of the arresting serial:

"THE FATAL RING"

Episode 11: "The Short Circuit." | **Episode 12: "The Desperate Chance."**

Featuring Pearl White, the favourite Serial Actress.

Part 7 of Pathe's

"HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR"

PATHE'S TOPICAL GAZETTE.

LONESOME LUKE COMEDY: "BIRDS OF A FEATHER."

TIME: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily. Matinee Saturday & Sunday 5 p. m
Extra Show Sunday 3-30 p. m.

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INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX.

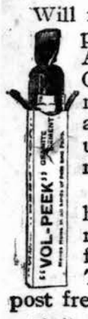
Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared to meet the Requirements of the New Income Tax Act. Audit of Books of firms undertaken.

Apply to

B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant,
THE
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
41, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL-PEEK (Granite Cement.)

(MADE IN U. S. A.)



Will mend holes in pots and pans of Brass, Copper Aluminim, Iron, Tinware, Granite ware, etc., in two minutes at about half anna per mend. Easy to use; requires no tools and mends quickly.

Cost Re. 1 per packet holding cement enough to mend 30 to 40 holes of fair size. Postage extra. Three packets and more post free.

Full instructions with the packet.

The Deccan Medical Stores,
Chemists and Druggists,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY

TREACHER & Co.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGIST
Wines, Stores, Provisions and General Merchant,
Fort, BOMBAY.
ESTD. 1830.
Telephone No. 2182.

Treacher's
SPECIALITIES
* * * HEART LABELLED BRANDY
TIP-TOP TEA
KAREWA COFFEE
SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.
C. C. C. Specific Cold, Cough, etc.
Treacher & Co.

EXCELSIOR.

To-night at 9-30 p. m.
Maurice E. Bandman presents the
BANDMAN OPERA Co.
In the Leading London Musical Successes.
To-day and To-morrow
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY
THE GREAT LONDON SUCCESS
"THE BOY"
Founded on Sir Arthur Pinero's Farce
"THE MAGISTRATE"
The Biggest Success in London to-day.
SATURDAY 20th
Bombay's own particular favourite
"HIGH JINKS"
SUNDAY 21st AT 5 P. M.
HALF PRICE MATINEE
"THE BOY"
Monday 22nd at 9-30, Tuesday 23rd
2nd Edition of **"THE BING BOYS"**
New Songs, Dances, and Scenes!
WEDNESDAY 24th
The World-famous Play
"THE MERRY WIDOW"
PRICES AS USUAL.
Plan at ROSE & Co.
after 7 p. m. at the Theatre
To-night at 6-30 p.m.
WORLD'S BEST FILM COMMEDIANS.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in the latest uproarious farce
"SHANGHAIED"
MAX, LUKE & WIFFLES.
12 HOURS' NON-STOP FUN

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Mails for Laurenzo, Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

FRIDAY April 19th.

First Bombay Co-operative Conference, Vanita Vishram Hall, Girgaum, 11 a.m. (S. T.).

Ram Navmi (Hindu holiday): Banks closed.

G. I. P. Byculla Mechanics' Institute, Grand Al Fresco Fancy Dress Dance at 9-30 p.m.

Mails for Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by the same steamer.

SATURDAY, 20th April.

First Bombay Co-operative Conference, Vanita Vishram Hall, Girgaum, 3 p.m. (S. T.).

SUNDAY, April 21.

Mails for Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bushire, Charbar and Pasni will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 8 a.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted upto 6-30 p.m. on Saturday.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: The Bandman Opera Co. in "The Boy" at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m. "Camouflage."
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30
New Alahmbra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

KHATOW—Shireenbai Ratanji Khatow late Cowasji Palonji Khatow's sister-in-law, aged 53, died at 11-45 a.m. Funeral procession to-day at 8 a.m.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE

The Regimental Band of the 1st F. S. Garrison Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment, will play a programme of music this evening commencing at 6 o'clock.

BAND AT P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1/17 B. B. and C. I. Railway Battalion, (I. D. F.) will play this evening a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at 6-15 o'clock.

SETH DAMODERDAS DISPENSARY.

During March the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 2,520. Among them the number of new admission was 280.

DHARMALAYA THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. Wamanrao Ramchandra Kirkar will expound "Eknathi Bhagwat" on every Saturday at 6-30 p.m. in the Dharmalaya Lodge, Pallow Road, Girgaon on and from the 20th instant."

DAIVADUYA ASSOCIATION.

The bi-annual general meeting of this Association will be held on Sunday the 21st instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Hirabag, C. P. Tank, when Mr. B. N. Vagal will occupy the chair. All members of the community are cordially invited to attend.

HOMOEOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

Dr. B. V. Rayakar, Medical Officer incharge, the Homoeopathic Charitable Dispensary, Fort, announces that the hours of the said dispensary are changed from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. (S. T.).

POSTAL NOTICES.

To-morrow (Friday) being "Ram Navmi" will be observed as a Post Office Holiday. All post offices in Bombay will observe on that day the same working hours, as on a Sunday. The Telegraph Branches of combined Post and Telegraph Offices will, however, remain open on that date.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will conduct a study class in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) this evening at 6 p.m. (S. T.), on the subject of "The Law of Re-birth." The class is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

PAREL NIGHT SCHOOL.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Educational Society, the prize distribution of the Parel Night School will be held to-morrow at 5 p.m. (S. T.), in the Social Service League's Library Hall, when Mr. Gosawi, pleader, will preside.

TREASURY BALANCES.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of March 1916, Rs. 18,02,41,000; March 1917, Rs. 22,94,41,000; March 1918, Rs. 22,91,95,000.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ADOPTIVE-MOTHER STRIPPED OF HER ORNAMENTS BY SON.

"BODILY REMOVED FROM THE ROAD."

(Before Justices Shah and Marten.)

Fakirappa bin Mallappa and others v. The King-Emperor.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. V. M. Ferrers, Additional Sessions Judge of Dharwar. The Sessions Judge found the accused guilty of extortion and wrongful restraint and sentenced them under Section 348 to various terms of imprisonment. The three adult offenders were sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. The accused No. 3 Gurupada was only a lad and his part in the act was subordinate. He himself gave his age as seventeen, so the Sessions Judge treated him as a juvenile offender and sentenced him accordingly to twelve stripes under the Whipping Act of 1909 Section 5. The accused No. 2, who was also a lad, had played a much more prominent part. He was sent to the Juvenile Jail at Dharwar for three years.

ADOPTION AND ITS SEQUEL.

The facts are briefly these:—The first appellant Fakirappa was the step-father of accused Nos. 2 and 3 who were lads of 17 or 18 years of age. The first accused was a poor man, but he had found the means to make one of those lads, the son by adoption of a widow Mallava, who was by comparison, wealthy. The adoptive son did not remain with his new mother for more than a fortnight; and returned to his natural family by selling the whole of his new inheritance for a sum of Rs. 6,000.

The case of the prosecutrix Mallava was that her adoptive son bestowed upon her jewels to the value of Rs. 1,000, which represented a part of the price to her estate. Those jewels were to serve for her maintenance in case of need; but in the meantime she used them on highdays and holidays for ornaments. She put on those ornaments on the Moharrum day and walked out with friends to observe the immersion of the Tabuts. On the way back she was carried bodily with her ornaments on, to the house of the first accused by her adopted son, who was backed by his natural kinsmen and their friends. They forcibly stripped her off her jewels.

ALLEGED CONFESSION.

The defence was that Mallava was not in possession of the jewels when she went to the show. They were in the possession of the accused No. 2 all the time. The second accused made a confession before the Magistrate and implicated himself and Nos. 4 and 5 in the actual abduction and his step-father in the receipt and concealment of the stolen property. The other accused called witnesses to prove that at the time of adoption the widow gave jewellery to the second accused.

The Sessions Judge in sentencing the accused observed that the question was whether the prosecutrix had proved that she was captured confined and despoiled as alleged by herself and her witnesses. He found on this question in the affirmative. It might be allowed for argument's sake that at the adoption the widow formally endowed her son with all her worldly goods, including those jewels. But even on that assumption, if her son stopped her on the highroad, stripped her of her jewels against her will, carried her into a house and there confined her both the son and his associates were guilty of offences which might be nourished as infractions more of sections than of the Penal Code. He therefore convicted the accused under Section 348.

CONVICTIONS CONFIRMED.

Their Lordships after hearing Counsel confirmed the convictions but reduced the sentences to that which the accused had already undergone.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar with Mr. G. S. Mulgaokar appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

SALE OF JOB LOT OF DYES.

Chatoorbhuj Doongersey vs. Aboobakar Haji Adat and anr.

(Before the Acting Chief Judge.)

On 15th March, 1917, defendants bargained for and agreed to purchase from the plaintiff a lot of various kinds of violet dyes of different qualities and brands, weighing in all, 421 lbs. at a uniform rate of Rs. 22 per lb. Defendants paid for and took delivery of the lot excepting 48 lbs. of violet dyes labelled. "Tiger Brand." The present suit was filed to recover the value of the packages so rejected. The plaintiff contended that defendants were not justified in refusing acceptance of any portion of the goods as the contract was made after inspection by the buyers and no warranty had been given as to quality. To this defendants rejoinded by saying that no question of quality arose in the case as the stuff tendered in the rejected packages was not essentially dye but some foreign substance covered with a thin coating of dye and therefore plaintiff could not be deemed to have performed his part of the contract by offering to give some substance which was not dye.

Mr. K. K. Suntoke appeared for the plaintiff while Mr. K. B. Sethna represented the defendants. The Acting Chief Judge Mr. K. M. Jhaveri upheld the defendants' contentions in the following judgment.

JUDGMENT.

Plaintiff who was the servant of a dye-merchant and at present deals in old newspapers, after the commencement of the war, like many others of his kind, took to selling dyes and paints. Defendants are dyers by profession. Plaintiff happened to purchase one year before he sold the dyes in question a lot of tins from a Bori merchant, described as German dyes. He sold a job-lot, consisting of 8 kinds of dyes, a scrap heap, containing superior and inferior dyes, ranging in, price from Rs. 40 per lb. to Rs. 2 through a broker to the defendants, at Rs. 22 per lb. Defendants took delivery of the whole lot and paid for it, excepting 48 tins which they objected to, saying that the contents were not a dye. Plaintiff thereupon sued them for the price, by this suit, and defendants resist it.

Plaintiff's first contention is that the tins were purchased after inspection. He first says that the broker had taken one tin of each of the 8 qualities to defendants, that defendants had opened them, and thereafter the souda was made through the broker. He again says that the broker broke open a tin of this very stuff, called attention of the plaintiff to its real state, and after remonstrance, in presence of one Meghji, the price was settled at Rs. 22 as the job-lot contained both the inferior and the superior quality. The sale, it is admitted was through the broker; it is also admitted that some tins (plaintiff says 8, defendant says about 4) were taken to defendants. It is not admitted that any were opened. I am inclined to think so too. I think none were opened, either at the defendants' shop or even at plaintiff's shop. The bargain was effected merely on the description of the goods as given on the labels and the tickets of the wrappers. The broker was pressing defendants to take in a lot of violet dyes, as the market was rising. Defendants thereupon authorised him to get same upto 21 Rs. per lb. He effected a souda of this lot for Rs. 22 and defendants acquiesced. This in my opinion is the real truth of the matter. Meghji, no doubt, saw the settlement of the bargain, which was reduced from Rs. 23 to Rs. 22 per lb. The story about the opening of the tin in his presence is an invention. The sale, thus, was one by description. When defendants went to take delivery, they found on opening one tin of this dye, that the contents consisted of lumps of some hard substance, coated with a violet colour, the lumps being so hard that they could break only with a knife. They refused to recognise it as part of their contract and did not take delivery. The Court has to find whether they were right or wrong in doing so.

EXPERT EVIDENCE.

Witnesses connected with this line were called by both parties and experiments were made outside and in the Court. The evidence of defendants' witness Hormusji Gazdar, a man who has had 31 years' experience at his back, assisted the Court considerably. As a result of this evidence, I find that violet, which is a basic dye, is manufactured in two qualities along with other dyes, like magenta etc., The superior one consists of the pure dye, while the inferior one has a soluble base of coal tar, with an admixture of the dye. The exact composition, no one knows, but this much is certain that the foreign substance is always soluble, in ordinary water, and is mixed with the dye, so that when put into the dyeing pot or Vat, the whole crystal dissolves, leaving no residuum. The composition of the dye in dispute is gum Arabic, coated with a thin coat of violet. The gum would no doubt dissolve, at a very high temperature, but the depth that such a piece of dye-coated gum would impart to the fibre to be coloured, would be very small, at most nominal; in fact if Gazdar is to be believed, it would at least take 400 to 600 lbs. of this colour to dye 10 lbs. of mordanted yarn—(all yarn to be dyed has to be treated with tannin or mordanted) an operation that would never be paying commercially. The plaintiff's learned Vakil asks the Court to cast this aspect of the case out of its mind entirely. He says it is the look-out of the buyer when he buys. The seller never guarantees the percentage or the depth of the colour. The substance would yield. It is true, that it would be a question of degree, but then the seller must sell him what would commercially pass as a dye, and not a piece of gum with a thin veneer of colour on it. In the same way a grocer may sell a pebble coated with a thin layer of sugar, as a piece of sugar, or a baker, a piece of stone, covered over with bread as bread. The distinction between inferior passable dye and the dye in suit is this that while the former has an admixture of the dye, the latter has a coating of it. The foreign substance in the former dissolves in cold water and becomes part and parcel of the dye, while here, it leaves a solid residue behind and does not mix with the dye at all. I therefore do not feel warranted in passing this substance as a dye.

FOREIGN LABELS AND INDIAN DYES.

There is other evidence which also shows the same thing. Defendants say that they have taken delivery of the other tins, though they were very inferior, in fact, 2 Rs. per ton, because they were dyes. If this stuff was a dye, why should they reject it? Further these tins are not German tins. They were made, packed and labelled here, and hence they could not contain German dyes which was part of the contract. They represent the trade that has sprung up of late in India in such spurious stuffs. German firms used to supply such tins and tickets formerly to trade, in order to save freight They imported the stuff in bulk and then retailed it here, guaranteeing the buyer, by means of their tins and labels supplied along with the stuff. But that is not the case here. The stuff at least was German made: In this instance it is not so. As I find the plaintiff seems to have been as much deceived by the Bori as the defendants are by him.

The result of Chelam's—the plaintiff's expert's—dyeing by this stuff is Exhibit X. But he does not tell us what proportion he has used. I find it is a first class result. The colour is very good, and no objection could be raised to it. This one defect in his evidence mars it. On the other hand Exhibit 3 and the other exhibits from No. 9 onwards the result of Gazdar's handling, shows what poor results this stuff gives. It hardly imparts any tint to the yarn. Indeed, how poor or rather spurious the colour must be when we find, that even at an auction in Bombay, where ashes and even cowdung would be swept up, not a single bidder came out to bid for this dye!

In conclusion therefore I find that as a German made violet dye was sold, and as no such dye was offered, plaintiff cannot recover anything. I do not find it necessary to advert to the issues of the frame of the suit, and of interest, after this finding.

Suit dismissed. Professional costs Rs. 90.

COMMERCIAL EXAMINATIONS.

Commercial Examinations of the National Union of Teachers of London for both the Bombay Centres, viz., the Byramji Jijibhoy College of Commerce and the Daver's College of Commerce, will be held in the Hall of the Byramji Jijibhoy College at Queen's Road, opposite the Churni Road Railway Station, beginning from to-day. Details will be found in to-day's advertisement columns.

MARCH OF NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

The National Volunteers of the Home Rule League, Bhatia, Deccan, Progressive and others, starting from Chaupati will march through Girgaon, Thakurdwar, Chira Bazar, Dhobi Talao Kalbadevi and Bhuleshwar Road to-morrow at 7-30 a.m., to collect subscriptions for National Education.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, a meeting was held in the premises of the Servants of India Society's Home on Sunday, with the object of concerting measures to enlist a corps of volunteers for collection of presents of Urdu and Gujarati books for the Library at the Madanpura Centre of the League. Mr. Abdul Kadir Khatkhate, Nazir of the Juma Musjid, took the chair and explained to the volunteers the need of collecting such presents of books. Mr. M. J. Merchant, a member of the Young Men's Khoja Association, addressed in Gujarati and exhorted all those assembled to establish the library on a grand scale.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

15 attacks and 12 deaths were reported on Tuesday, the cases from different parts being as under:—Middle and Lower Colaba and Byculla 12 attacks and 1 death each; Fort Northern 1 attack and 2 deaths; Chukla, Dhobi Talao, Mahaluxmi, Mazgaon and Tardeo, 1 attack each; Umarkhadi, Sion and Worli 1 attack and 1 death each; and Khetwadi 2 attacks and 2 deaths. Deaths occurred at Maratha Hospital were 3. There is a change for the better in small-pox, there being 14 attacks and 4 deaths, Cholera is absent. The total mortality comes to 134 as compared to 105 and 135 of the corresponding days of 1917, and 1916 respectively.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE OVERSEAS.

A special meeting of the members of the Bombay Corps, comprising the Parsi Ambulance, Jewish, Hindu No. 1, Hindu No. 2, Parsi Nursing and Cosmopolitan Divisions of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, No. 3 District within the Empire of India, will be held in the Central Hall of the Elphinstone High School on Sunday next the 21st instant at 8 a.m., (S.T.), to express a deep sense of regret and condolence at the very sad and untimely demise of Lieut. H. G. Clark, I.A.R.O., J.P., K-I-H., Assistant Commissioner No. 3 District, St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas No. 3 District, when all the members of the Divisions above referred to with their Divisional Surgeons are requested to attend, in their uniform. Captain W. Nunan, I.M.S., Corps Superintendent, Bombay Corps, will preside.

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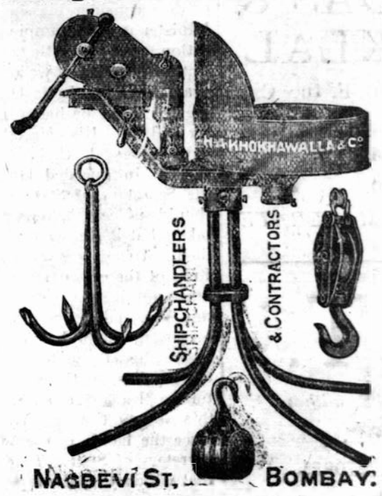

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Thursday, 18th April, 1918.

SELF-DETERMINATION !

We can only describe the grounds advanced by the War Cabinet for stopping the Congress and Home Rule delegations to England as absolutely untenable and needlessly offensive to public opinion in this country in the manner in which they have been put forward. We regard the original decision as a blunder but the subsequent vacillation and bungling of the business and the provocative manner in which it has been concluded makes it difficult to discuss the matter with patience. If the War Cabinet believed that the sending of these delegations to England at the present time, an embarassment, they might have gone about the business of stopping them in a manner more dignified to themselves and less likely to exasperate the people of India. A courteous appeal to defer the deputations for the present might at least have been tried, instead of first a blunt order to cancel the passports and then a hectoring remonstrance which exhibits a woeful want of appreciation of the motive of the deputations and the spirit in which they were being sent, as well as an intolerant defiance of all the principles of political liberty for which the Government of Mr. Lloyd George is supposed to stand. We wonder whether Mr. Lloyd George or Mr. Barnes saw this telegram before it was despatched or whether it was not the sole handiwork of Lord Curzon. We decline to believe that it represents the considered views of the War Cabinet as a whole. Indeed, we have not the least doubt that if Mr. Lloyd George could be persuaded to divert his attention for a few moments from the distractions of the war—which, of course, Heaven forefend!—he would receive a considerable shock. The Prime Minister is the champion of self-determination for all the little nations and the subject peoples. But if we are to take this telegram from the India Office as representing his views he has a different standard for India. His Majesty's Government have expressed their "generous intentions"—in guarded language—and sent the Secretary of State to India and that should suffice. The people of India must take what it pleases their masters to give them. To advocate schemes of Home Rule of their own is "improper." You must not have schemes of your own in this Imperial conception of a self-determination, much less come to England, where the ultimate decision of your destiny lies, in the avowed role of agitators to plead your cause. You must not do this at any time. You might actually force the hands of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State. To do what? To do that which you, the representatives of the Indian people, have persuaded the British democracy is the right thing to do, but which may be more than the Viceroy and the Secretary of State, in their infinite wisdom, intended to do. And that, you are to understand, would be "improper." Well, it may be the War Cabinet's notion of impropriety, but, if it is, let us hear no more of this cant about self-determination. For this is not self-determination. It is dictation!

We imagine that people in this country might be willing to give way on the ground that agitation, at this supreme crisis, is not wanted in England. They might not be convinced. They might wonder why Lord Sydenham, who is an active, malignant and unscrupulous agitator against Self-Government for India was not to be interned or restrained in mere fairness. They might wonder why Chambers of Commerce all over Great Britain, who are assisting the Sydenham propaganda and making speeches against Self-Government for India, should not be invited to keep silence. They might wonder why, when the war was at another crisis, a colonial premier was permitted to stump the country with speeches that were highly embarrassing to the Imperial Government. They might wonder why Mr. Tilak and other delegates should not be trusted not to do anything embarassing in England. But still, in their desire not to embarass, or to be suspected of wanting to embarass, they might acquiesce. But they are certainly not going to acquiesce in the assertion that it would be improper to agitate in England for Home Rule in India at any time, or to abandon their claim to be allowed to force the hands of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State. Nor is Indian public opinion going to have this minatory sort of language thrown at it without giving the very frank reply—as we can claim to give—that it is not the language to encourage the loyalty to the Empire and the co-operation in the great struggle which they have been anxious to evince in the hope, if not the settled belief, that the principle of self-determination is to be a reality for them, as well for others.

We trust that the Viceroy and Mr. Montagu will make, if they have not already done so, a proper remonstrance against the whole spirit and argument of this extraordinary document, which not only carries in nearly every line a defiance of the generous policy of political liberty for which the Prime Minister stands, but conveys a direct snub to Lord Chelmsford in its disavowal of the policy deliberately adopted by His Excellency in regard to these deputations. On February 6th, addressing the Imperial Council, the Viceroy said:

> I notice that it has been suggested that a deputation should go home and lay the case for the Congress League scheme before his Majesty's Government. The same intention may exist in other quarters. I think that at the right moment that is a course worthy of consideration, and I would not have it thought that there is any desire on the part of Government to hamper any such representations. On the contrary I will gladly give all the advice and all the help which it lies in my power to give.

To-day the War Cabinet tell us, after considering the question of passports for the Home Rule and Congress Delegates again, that

> it is considered by his Majesty's Government that the journey on which these persons have embarked was uncalled for, and the purposes of it lacking in any sufficient justification. It was proposed by these persons at a period when the Secretary of State himself was in India, for the purpose of ascertaining the views of every section of the community, when his conclusions were still unknown and had not yet been submitted to his Majesty's Government, to come to England in the avowed role of agitators, to start an uncompromising propaganda in favour of a Home Rule of their own. *Such a proceeding at any time would be improper.*

The passage is worthy of Lord Pentland. And it comes from the Government of which Mr. Lloyd George is the Prime Minister! It cannot be taken as a serious expression of his considered view. Let us leave it at that, in the hope that the practical outcome of the "generous intentions" of his Majesty's Government will be of a character to take away the unpleasant taste that this business has left in the mouth and will be speedily made known.

THE REAL ISSUE,

The state of the Cotton Market resulting from the feverish anxiety over the Broach settlement grows worse instead of better,—a result which, we must say, is as much attributable to the culpable delay of Government in delaying their intervention, which was suggested by the Controller of Prices as long ago as the middle of February and actually invited by the Trade on April 4th. We confess ourselves entirely at a loss to account for the hesitancy of the Government in coming to a decision which everybody not interested in bolstering up prices at an artificial height long ago came to the conclusion they ought to take. Had they intervened at the proper time, a situation, the continuance of which is not only creating an unhealthy state of uneasiness in commercial and financial circles generally but is also thoroughly demoralising our commercial moralists, would have been immediately relieved. And we should have been spared the spectacle of the unedifying struggle that is in progress on one side of the market or the other in the feverish competition as to who shall succeed,—those who stand to bear the burden of heavy losses out of all relation to the natural factors which should govern the market or those who are looking for gains which are equally disproportionate and achieved at the expense of the unfortunate public, who always stand to be squeezed flat between the contending parties in these demoralising speculative operations in the commodities of life.

For look at in whatever light we will, nobody who is not inspired by, or depending for authority on, the Bull interest, will succeed in persuading the man in the street, who gives any thought to the matter, that he is not the inevitable sufferer by these orgies of speculation. And the man in the street is right. All the sophistical camouflage in the world cannot disguise the unalterable economic fact that speculations of this character, in which prices are forced to an artificial figure, ultimately, cut into the pockets of the consumer. It does not matter whether the commodity over which the gamble takes place is actually in existence at the moment or not—whether the Bulls can take delivery or whether the Bears can find the stuff to deliver. You force up the market rate of a commodity to an artificial figure and that governs and must govern the cost to the consumer all along the line. It is said that mills have recently purchased cotton at over Rs. 800. Is the consumer not going to feel that? It may benefit the producer,—though the chief gain goes to the speculator,—but we have yet to learn that it is to the advantage of the community as a whole that artificially high prices should prevail in a commodity which a few produce and all want to consume. We are amazed at the audacity with which one economic fallacy of the most glaring character is piled on another by our morning contemporary in a shameless endeavour to bolster up the case of a small clique, who are sheer profiteers and nothing less. We are told that "the agricultural community is the one which benefits from the rise in the price of all produce." That is a generalisation which takes away one's breath. Some of the agricultural community produce a thing and others consume it and a rise in the price of one commodity may be absolutely deadly to those who do not produce it but produce something else that does not share in the prosperity. Are we to take it that the agriculturists of Kaira are rejoicing in the high price of cotton or that the agricultural community in this country, as a whole, is benefiting from the present high prices of cloth, grains and all kinds of foodstuffs? If Rs. 50 per bale is cut off a million-and-a-half bales for export, that would rob the country of five millions sterling. But how much will the people be saved by the cheaper price of what remains in the country for consumption and how much better,—if the question of restriction of import is to be considered,—that it should remain in the country and Indian labour given the benefit of its manufacture and the Indian consumer the benefit of its cheapness, instead of its going out of the country to provide labour for the foreigner and coming back as a manufactured article for the benefit of the foreign trader? But all this is mere camouflage, which it is hoped will obscure the issue. Ought prices to be controlled? Is there a crisis in the cotton market? Are prices at an artificially inflated figure? And if they are not governmentally controlled are they liable to be forced higher still by the operations of selfish speculators? These are the questions we have to consider without concerning ourselves with the enjoyment of the spectacle of seeing this man lose his fortune or that man make his.

As to the general question, we may remind the Controller of Prices that he admitted the situation when he propounded his pertinent questions to the Controller of Prices in February last. As to the question of a crisis, that is patent. What would be the extent of the disaster that would follow a settlement based on a price at the figure the Bulls would like to force, it is impossible to predict. And we cannot get any guidance from authorities who audaciously and arbitrarily assert that a settlement at Rs. 750 would be practicable in face of the fact that the market broke when an attempt was made to force the price of Broach Good beyond Rs. 715, to say nothing of the fact that the Controller was moved to action when it was at nearly Rs. 100 less. But we are content to take the admission,—made in spite of the assertion in the same paragraph that there is "no fear of a financial crisis"—of the likelihood of a "disturbance to the financial conditions in the city," or, as we learnt from the same quarter the other day, a "far-reaching shock" involving "many restrained and honest traders with their associated interests." Then are prices at an artificially inflated height. We will take only the rate recently fixed by the Cotton Trade Association and we defy anyone to prove that Rs. 712 is a natural price not induced by speculative operations. That without Government control the price will be rushed still higher is proved by what happened only yesterday when the Bulls, taking advantage of the temporary stoppage of railway freight, cornered the market and forced the actual rate in Broach Good from 670 or 680 to 703 or 704, parallel with a decline in all other grades. The whole device of this manoeuvre following on an attempt to instigate the Government to refrain from intervention is transparent and it should show the authorities concerned the danger of listening to advice of this character. We trust that they will not listen to anything of the kind either from the Bulls or the Bears, both of whom are liable to shift their ground from day to day. There is no justification for going behind the request made by the recent meeting of the whole trade to fix a maximum and not a minimum rate. The action of the two associations, dominated as they are by the Bull clique, in transgressing the mandate given them is most improper and its motive obvious. The Government should have nothing to do with it but should lose no time in fixing a reasonable *maximum rate*, and then leave the two contending parties to fight out the issue with this limit to the extent to which they can injure the public interest.

Notes of the Day.

Labour, Home Rule and the War.

The "Daily News" stated on Monday that a serious Government position had developed during the last week-end, owing to the opposition of the Labour Party to conscription in Ireland without Home Rule. It is gratifying to learn that, as a result of the Labour leaders' interview with the Premier, the threatened crisis has been averted. For one thing, this shows that Government have satisfied the Labour leaders that they are in earnest about Irish Home Rule. What is much more important than this, the Labour leaders have realised too well the gravity of the situation to embarrass the Government at this juncture. They have thus given a fresh proof of the determination to win the war which, Labour recognizes, is a war of the peoples. That this is a determination which they share with their confreres in all Allied countries is evidenced by the declaration of American Labour leaders, now on a visit to England, that Labour in the United States is pledged to support the Allied cause until Germany is beaten to her knees.

The Emperor Karl's Letter.

It was officially announced in Berlin that "M. Clemenceau's assertion as regards the Emperor Karl's Alsace-Lorraine letter is a pure invention." That was before M. Clemenceau startled the world by publishing the original of the letter. The genuineness of it even Germany cannot now doubt, so we have the petulant and indignant reference in the "Koelnische Volkszeitung" to the "highly painful impression made in Germany." Whether the Berlin Foreign Office was ignorant or not of Emperor Karl's "audacious experiment in the domain of foreign politics" and whatever the motives which prompted the Austrian monarch to this step, the world cannot forget that he acknowledged the justice of France's claim with regard to Alsace-Lorraine.

Prof. D. K. Karve.

To-day is the 61st birthday of Prof. D. K. Karve, the well-known social reformer and pioneer of female education in Maharashtra, the crowning achievement of whose unwearied labours was the foundation of the first Indian Women's University at Poona last year. Prof. Karve's name, perhaps, is best known throughout India in connection with that unique institution, the Hindu Widows' Home at Hingne Budrak, near Poona, which he established over two decades ago and which has now become a model for similar institutions in many parts of India. Indian women of western India, especially, have much to be grateful for to this brave and unassuming soul who, in the early days of his struggle for their uplift, had to face not a little obloquy and many privations, but who to-day has the consolation of seeing all carping criticism hushed and only blessings and gratitude showered on him instead. Prof. Karve is the founder also of the Niskamakarma Mutt, something like the Bombay Seva Sadan, where the members, who are all women, are under vow of "service without expectation of reward." A deputation of Indian women will wait on Prof. Karve to-day at Poona to express their gratitude to him and to wish him many happy returns of the day. An estimate of the universal esteem in which the Poona social reformer is held throughout India, can be had from the many tributes paid to him in the pages of the "Karve Jubilee Number" of the "Manoranjan," the Marathi monthly published in this city, among the admirers being Mrs. Besant, H. H. the Raja of Mahmudabad, Messrs. V. P. Madhavrao, M. K. Gandhi, M. R. Jayakar and K. Natarajan, Principal Paranjpye, Sir S. Iyer, the Jagadguru Shankaracharya of Karvir and several lady contributors.

Congress Reception Committee.

We learn from our correspondent that the Reception Committee of the next Congress, Delhi, will elect their office-bearers in a few days. We are also given to understand that there is some apprehension of purely local considerations overriding the larger policy of the Congress in the matter of the election of the chairman of the Reception Committee, but we sincerely hope that the wisdom of the organisers will not permit the commission of any hasty indiscretion. They should endeavour to maintain the high ideals and the catholic policy of the Indian National Congress in all their deliberations, and scrupulously avoid any errors of commission or omission. Any one acquainted with the history of the Congress would tell them that a scanty participation by the Mahomedans in the affairs of the Congress in the past has made it incumbent on the leaders of the Congress to seek every possible opportunity of enlisting the sympathies of the Moslem community, in order to make the representative character of the *national* assembly, a factual and not a theoretic reality. This is a matter which deserves special attention at a time when the energy of *individual* enterprise has made it possible for a crop of unrepresentative associations to flourish in the sunshine of official favour and question the *bona fides* of others. Any imperfect appreciation or deliberate neglect of this position cannot but detract from the usefulness of the Congress work. When, therefore, the Reception Committee come to elect their chairman they should see to it that their choice is guided more by the larger policy of the Congress than any minor considerations proceeding from local conditions. The Reception Committee, as we have pointed out before, could do no better than elect Haziqul Mulk Hakim Muhammad Ajmal Khan as their chairman. He is pre-eminently the fittest man for the office.

Public Trustees!

The decision of the Improvement Trust not to allow the use of a plot on the Marine Lines Maidan for the purposes of the Ayurvedic and Unani Conference, its exhibitions and side-shows, is a piece of melancholy meanness, the like of which even the records of this irresponsible body cannot show. The excuses put forth were effective disposed of by the Indian members, who vainly remonstrated that the Trust could not refuse to grant the use of the plot for what is a public purpose. It is extremely deplorable that the difference of opinion on the question should have assumed a racial aspect. Sir Dishaw was constrained to declare from his experience that the Board always took an antagonistic attitude towards things Indian. That is a blunt truth indeed, but it was time it was spoken. And the latest demonstration of it which the Board has given is an affront to public opinion which calls for immediate and emphatic protest. Mr. A. H. Whyte and Sir Lawless Hepper may hold the indigenous systems of medicine in contempt and they are free to do so, but they must bear in mind that they live in a country, the bulk of whose population not only believe in these systems but have actually to depend on them and that their membership of the Board is a charge which they must fulfil in the interest and in accordance with the wishes of the people. The way in which they and their friends have misused the trust on this occasion is a fresh proof of the menace of the Trust, with its packed majority, to the well-being of the city.

Official and Personal.

Justice Sir William Ayling has been granted one month's privilege leave in continuation of the ensuing long vacation of the Madras High Court.

EXACTIONS FROM RUMANIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

LAHORE, April 17.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

London, April 12.—It is announced from Bukharest that the Bessarabian Diet has almost unanimously resolved in favour of union with Roumania and M. Marchiloman has accepted it.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" states that in addition to stipulations already published, Roumania is to export to Austria and Germany the whole available surplus of her supplies and also all foodstuffs from Bessarabia.

ENEMY INFANTRY DISPERSES NEAR LOCON.

GERMANS TAKE WYTSCHAETE.

PLAN OF WEARING DOWN THE ENEMY.

There has been severe fighting from Meteren to Wytschaete. The enemy gained a footing in Meteren where the fighting continues. Attacks on other parts of the British front were repulsed. The British artillery dispersed the enemy infantry in the vicinity of Locon. Mutual artillery fire increased at Passchendaele. The enemy carried Wytschaete and established himself at Spanbrokmolen. The greater part of Messines ridge is in enemy hands.

The French made considerable progress in the sector of Noyon. There was fairly considerable cannonading in the region north of Montdidier. A French semi-official statement says that the Flanders front has become stable. There were violent reciprocal bombardments in Montdidier Region while the attempts on Priests Wood were repulsed.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16, 3-50 p.m.
Recd. 12 noon April 17.

Since yesterday evening the Germans have been attacking heavily various parts of the northern battle area and have gained some ground. Their most important advance is the occupation of Bailleul.

Following the re-entry into Neuve Eglise they maintained a steadily increasing pressure along the front practically all the way between Neuve Eglise and Meteren, and towards evening under cover of tremendous bombardment the infantry advanced in usual dense waves. Our troops fought stubbornly but overwhelming numbers forced them to yield ground. Desperate fighting continued all night and the artillery shelled the enemy continuously. It is certain that his attempt to advance towards the ridge system will be strenuously contested.

ENEMY'S GAINS ON DEAD LEVELS.

His gains hitherto have all been on dead levels and although it would be futile to pretend that his success is not a matter for much concern yet it has brought very small tactical advantage in proportion to its extent. Bailleul stands astride what was an important artery of communications with places now occupied by the Germans. We slightly receded after desperate fighting as a result of an attempt of three German divisions to force the positions at Crucifix Corner.

There was considerable hostile infantry movement on the day along the La Basseé-Estaires road.

HEAVY ENEMY CASUALTIES.

Our low flying aeroplanes incessantly skimmed over marching columns inflicting heavy casualties by bombing and machine-gunning.

South of the Somme the enemy artillery was slightly more active. It is reported that enemy infantry is concentrating south of Bois-de-Hangard.

SEVERE FIGHTING FROM METEREN TO WYTSCHAETE.

ENEMY DISPERSED NEAR LOCON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 4 p.m., April 17.

To-night's communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig says: There has been severe fighting to-day from Meteren to Wytschaete. The enemy renewed the attacks in strength at dawn in the neighbourhood of Wytschaete and Spanbronkoolen supported by heavy bombardment. He approached our positions under cover of mist and after a prolonged struggle gained both the localities. He also gained a footing in Meteren where the fighting continues. The attacks on other parts of this front were repulsed.

The enemy this morning delivered a strong local attack on our positions opposite Boyelles, southward of Arras and the fighting continues. Hostile artillery was more active southward of Albert and in the neighbourhood of the La Bassée Canal. Our artillery dispersed the infantry in the vicinity near Locon.

Mutual artillery fire increased at Passchendaele.

WYTSCHAETE CARRIED

GERMAN ATTACK TOWARDS METEREN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 11 p.m., April 17.

The latest report is that enemy has carried Wytschaete and established himself at Spanbrokmolen. Therefore although we are upon the slopes of Messines Ridge, the greater part of the ridge is in enemy hands.

The enemy is attacking hard in the direction of Meteren. The situation there is obscure. From La Bassee to Robeck the Germans are vigorously shelling our line. At Boyelle south of Arras the enemy gained a footing in our trench system but a counter-attack drove him out.

FRENCH PROGRESS IN NOYON SECTOR.

FLANDERS FRONT STABLE,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., April 17.

A French afternoon communiqué says there was fairly considerable cannonading in the region north of Montdidier. We progressed by a minor operation in the sector of Noyon. Our reconnaissances were very active, especially in the region of the Oise canal. A detachment crossed the canal west of Pierremande and brought back prisoners.

LONG RANGE BOMBARDMENT.

One person was killed and two injured in the bombardment of Paris of last night.

A French semi-official statement says during the last two days the Flanders front has become stable. It is satisfactory to see the enemy contained along a long line constituting an enormous salient exposing him to dangerous counter-offensives. The modification of the line caused by the abandonment of Neuve Eglise does not exceed 100, metres.

RECIPROCAL BOMBARDMENTS IN MONTDIDIER.

ATTEMPTS ON PRIESTS WOOD REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 0-10 a.m., April 18.

Last night's French communiqué said:—There were violent reciprocal bombardments in Montdidier region, but no infantry action. Several enemy attempts on Priests wood were repulsed after sharp fighting.

LONG RANGE BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 17.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., April 18.

The long-range bombardment yesterday killed thirteen and wounded forty-five.

FIELD-MARSHALS FRENCH AND HAIG.

MUTUAL APPRECIATION OF SERVICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., April 17.

The Press Bureau says Field-Marshal Haig, in a special Order of the Day, notifies having telegraphed to Field-Marshal French as follows:—

Your kind message has given the greatest pleasure to all your old comrades. Please accept our grateful thanks. The same spirit that carried your army through 1914 sustains us all again to-day against overwhelming odds.

BOMBS ON ENEMY INFANTRY COLUMN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 4 p.m., April 17.

In a communiqué with regard to aviation Field-Marshal Haig says: The weather was unfavourable yesterday only permitting low altitude flights. We dropped over four tons of bombs on different targets and secured a direct hit with a heavy bomb on a large infantry column. No German aircraft were encountered. One of ours is missing.

TEN GERMAN TRAWLERS SUNK.

CREWS SAVED BY BRITISH SHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., April 17.

The Admiralty states that ten German trawlers were sunk by gunfire during a sweep in the Cattegat on Monday. British ships saved the crews. There were no British casualties.

OTHER CABLE NEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 16.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—The Giornale D.'Italia's Lausanne correspondent says that according to reliable information from Constantinople the Turkish army consists of little more than a few demoralised remnants. Numerous units are so depleted that reconstitution is impossible and others have melted away through desertion. Constantinople is full of officers without men.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Paris correspondent says that confidence there is absolute. Everyone believes that the allied command is determined to hold out with minimum forces and General Foch is keeping his reserves up his sleeve.

An official statement says that columns in Portuguese Nyasaland, despite rains and flood are closing in from Lake Nyasa and from the coast on Meda Msala. Their advance troops are in contact with the main enemy forces.

STRATEGY OF ALLIED DEFENCE

MARSHAL FOCH'S PLANS.

WEARING DOWN THE ENEMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17, 12-15 a.m.
Recd. 11 p.m., April 17.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters telegraphing last evening says:—The enemy is continuing his forcing tactics and employing large masses of fresh troops. Since the opening of the Western offensive, the enemy has thrown in 120 divisions of which many have been thrown in twice and thrice. Since the fall of Bailleul Germans have been fighting up Ravelsberg. At present however they have advanced only a few hundred yards.

The enemy this morning made renewed assaults on Wytschaete employing fresh troops.

To-day's news is not as good as we could wish but I suggest the following point of view:—We are confronted by enormous concentrations of men and guns. The purpose of the enemy has been revealed as the separation of British and French armies and crushing the former. Marshal Foch in closest agreement with General Haig is aiming not only at arresting the enemy but at a counter-attack which shall defeat the Germans. Therefore within certain limits, the sound policy is to allow the Germans to spend surplus power as lavishly as possible in order to reach the state of equality or even inferiority. On the other hand Marshal Foch is endeavouring to avoid the enemy obtaining a great strategic advantage and simultaneously placing a definite price upon certain places as worth such and no more in defending. Thus when the price of defending Bailleul had been paid, Bailleul was evacuated. Remember that von Ludendorff has practically laid down all his cards but Marshal Foch has not yet shown his hand. What little I know of Marshal Foch's dispositions inspires a degree of confidence which the situation in Flanders seemingly does not justify. Rest assured that our Supreme Command is watching both the enemy and the map with intense vigilance. While the enemy hopes to frustrate our plans by forcing changes by weight and number, so far the incomparable steadfastness of our soldiers has deprived the enemy of the fruits of his schemes.

THIRD ATTACK IN GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

CHANGING OBJECTIVES OF ENEMY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 16.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

The Germans have failed twice to make good their objectives in the present battle and the third attack on the new ground is being made for the channel ports. This constant shifting of the point of attack is designed to exhaust and wear out the British and also to seek a chance of success through the temporary absence of reserves from any given point. Fresh troops are being used each time and the drain which the enemy is making on his reserve manpower is terrific. Germany's declared policy is a knockout blow before America can intervene with sufficient numbers. The third attempt to achieve this while making the advance customary to a heavy push is being met with substantial forces. The official estimate is that the Germans have lost a quarter of a million in killed since the battle began last month. Their advance is a mere begatelle compared with the losses they have sustained, which will cripple them permanently. Numbers are being used to destroy the British but so far the enemy has been the sufferer in losses. Our losses are heavy enough but are nothing compared with German casualties. Our men are fighting superbly.

"WIN WE MUST AND WIN WE WILL."

MR. LANSING ON AMERICA'S DETERMINATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, April 16.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., April 17.

Mr. Lansing, in a speech to-day, said:—"We must now fight on until the aims proclaimed by the President are achieved. Win we must and win we will."

BELGIANS RECOGNISE FOCH,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 17.
Recd. 11 p.m., April 17.

The "Herald" states that Belgians have decided to recognise Marshal Foch as Generalissimo. General Decominck is leaving the Ministry of War and taking up command of the Belgian divisions under Marshal Foch.

MAN-POWER BILL PASSES THIRD READING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 11 p.m., April 17.

In the House of Commons the Man-Power Bill passed the third reading by 301 votes to 101.

LISBON GARRISON VOLUNTEERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LISBON, April 17.
Recd. 11 p.m., April 17.

The entire garrison of Lisbon has volunteered for the Western front.

RAID IN THE BALKANS.

BULGARIAN OUTPOSTS ROUTED.

GREEK TROOPS CO-OPERATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 0-10 a.m., April 18.

A French Eastern communiqué says:—The Allies made a successful extensive raid on the left bank of the Struma between Ormanli and Lake Tahinos. They cleared Bulgarian outposts from ten villages. Greek troops brilliantly co-operated by the side of the British.

REICHSTAG RESOLUTION OF 1917.

NO LONGER IN FORCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, April 16.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., April 17.

Declarations by prominent members of the Progressive Peoples party that the Reichstag resolution of July 1917 no longer has any force, are confirmed by the Centre organ "Germania," which says that the Centre Party reserved free hand in the west. The "Mittagszeitung" says the July resolution was merely tactical means of securing peace in the east and it has now been set aside. The aim now is to gain victorious peace by force of arms in the west.

BREAD FAMINE AT PRAGUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, April 16.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., April 17.

Thousands of families at Prague have been without bread for days.

EXPLOSION AT FREIDRICHSHAFEN,

140 KILLED; 200 INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 16.
Recd. 4-45 p.m. April 17.

A Zurich telegram states that a recent explosion at Freidrichshafen destroyed the sheds used for construction of Gothas and Zeppelins. The damage was enormous. Two Zeppelins and 40 giant aeroplanes were destroyed; and 140 people killed and 200 injured. Incendiarism is suspected. Great panic was created in the district.

CAUSE OF FRIEDRICHSHAFEN FIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 11 p.m., April 17.

The "Temps" states that the fire at Friedrichshafen was caused by bombardment by allied airmen.

SENSATION ON THE CONTINENT.

SEQUEL TO KARL'S LETTER,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 0-10 a.m., April 18.

The flood of comments in Austrian, German and neutral press testifies to the sensation caused by the Austrian Emperor's letter and Count Czernin's resignation on the Continent. Enemy newspapers are striving to bolster up the Emperor's denial of the authenticity of the letter and ringing the praises of Czernin, though some admit that a painful impression has been caused in Germany by both the events and express the fear that the crisis will spread to Germany.

Meanwhile Paris papers hint at the imminence of fresh disclosures notably of a second letter from the Emperor to Prince Sixte.

The Swedish and other neutral press is almost unanimous in believing the authenticity of the letter.

KARL'S LETTER.

UNKNOWN TO BERLIN FOREIGN OFFICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, April 17.
Recd. 11 p.m., April 17.

"Koelnische Volkszeitung" severely criticising Emperor Karl refers to the highly painful impression made in Germany and says that Berlin Foreign Office was ignorant of the existence of Karl's letter. Such a private letter would have been unthinkable in Emperor Joseph's time and the paper hopes that in future Karl will avoid all similar audacious experiments in the domain of foreign politics.

RICE EXCHANGES IN TOKIO

TRANSACTIONS INDEFINITELY SUSPENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, April 17.
Recd. 2-35 p.m., April 17.

A telegram from Tokio says the Government has suspended the transaction on rice exchanges everywhere indefinitely, in order, it is believed, to prevent the speculation raising price.

KAIRA'S FIGHT WITHOUT WEAPONS.

"PREPARE TO SACRIFICE EVERYTHING—EXCEPT SELF-RESPECT.',

MR. GANDHI'S EXHORTATION TO RYOTS.

(By our Special Representative.)

NADIAD, April 16.

On the 10th instant Mahatma Gandhi in company of Mrs. Gandhi, Mr. V. J. Patel and others paid a visit to Aklacha, a large village in Memdabad Taluka. Agriculturists from fifteen other villages had assembled there to hear Mr. Gandhi's advice. The meeting was held in a specially erected mandap and about a thousand men and three hundred ladies were present.

Mr. Gandhi in his address said that the whole of India was looking at Kaira with very eager eyes. If it failed in its struggle, the agriculturists of other parts of India would not rise for a long time. It was wisdom to think twice before we began any work, but if after beginning it we gave it up, we shall only be designated as unmanly. The value of the land depended upon the men who lived on it. If the land of Kaira were not occupied by men, it would have no value. The struggle in Kaira was not a struggle for the suspension of revenue, but it was a struggle for principles. Government said that they were in the right, and that the people were wrong, or rather, as Government now put it, that they were right as well as the people, but Government desired that their power should be respected and therefore the people should pay up the revenue. Proceeding, Mr. Gandhi said that we were being taught from our childhood that justice and nothing but justice was meted out unto us, under the present rule. That was the ideal of the British Government. Although all did not receive it, so long as it was the ideal, a subject like himself could remain loyal to that rule. But now, he said, he felt that Government was abandoning that ideal and an element of autocracy was being introduced in it. Mr. Gandhi said that such Government ought to be resisted. Our loyalty consisted in protesting and resisting against every piece of injustice that might be done to us.

The New Spirit Abroad.

Mr. Gandhi observed that it was commanded in their Shastras that the subjects should point out any mistakes that may be committed by their king. Power is always blind and cannot easily see its mistakes. In uncivilized countries, when justice becomes blind, it is obtained through war. It so happened even in Hindusthan for some time. But now our life is becoming soaked with the religious spirit. And so we have all begun to believe in Satyagraha for obtaining justice. Pointing out that truth always conquers, he said that all those who had taken the vow should be prepared to suffer pains for the sake of truth. That would raise them in the eyes of the world. They bore no ill-will towards Government, on the contrary they had great feelings for it.

Finally, Mr. Gandhi said: "Independence, fearlessness, truth, these are virtues which we have to obtain. They are dormant in our soul; if we cannot awaken them in ourselves, then we are not men but brutes. We fight to obtain manliness. You, my sisters, I tell you that your also request your husbands, to endure whatever pain may fall on them, but not to give the Government dues. The nation will rise when it will learn to stick to its vows. Do all you can to preserve your vow."

On the same day Mr. Gandhi and company visited Sinhuj, a village in the same taluka. Before Mr. Gandhi's visit about fifty agriculturists had signed the no-payment declaration. Mahatma Gandhi said that he had heard from some of the ladies of the village that a great portion of the revenue was paid up by the people through fear during the last two or three days. He was very sorry for those who had paid their dues and still more sorry for those who had taken the vow and yet paid up the revenue. It was wisdom not to take a vow, and if taken it ought to be stuck to. He asked them to be fearless.

Sacrifice everything except Self-respect.

Proceeding, he said that they ought to be prepared to sacrifice anything—their cattle, their ornaments, their lands, except their self-respect. He was not a religious man who was not self-respecting. He who feared God need not fear anybody in the world. The Government rule at present was a rule of fear. It is a totally wrong belief that kingdoms can exist only through fear.

Mr. Gandhi then pointed out what they would learn from this struggle. He said: "We are not going to fight with the Government with weapons. We do not require spears or *lathis*, we want to fight with the weapon of truth. One who has that weapon needs no others." Finally, he said that fearlessness was the only key to Swarajya. Addressing the ladies, he said "Give courage to your husbands, to your children, to your brothers, like women of old and make them firm in their vow."

After the address the meeting dispersed amidst shouts of "*Vande Mataram.*"

2337 cultivators have signed the vow. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Bar-at-Law, has arrived from Bombay to work here.

The Mahatmaji in company of Mrs. Gandhi, Messrs. V. J. Patel, J. M. Mehta and others have gone to-day to Dantali, a village in Borsad Taluka. The party will go to Chikhodra, a village in Anand Taluka from Dantali.

Threats of Ruthlessness

The agriculturists are firm in their resolve and they are bearing very cheerfully and lightly, the harassments, which necessarily accompany the attachments which are daily taking place by hundreds. Mr. Pratt warned the agriculturists the other day that he was now going to ask his officers to pass orders for confiscation of lands of those who did not pay instead of attaching any of their goods. The cultivators are waiting to see how far the Commissioner will follow that ruthless policy.

CONFISCATIONS AND DISMISSALS.

EXTREME MEASURES IN MAHAR TALUKA.

(From our Correspondent.)

MATAR, April 16.

It has been already reported in your paper that Khalsa notices had been served on 25 persons owning about 350 acres in Nayaka. To-day was the last date fixed for payment and the penalty of forfeiture was made known to the defaulters by beat of drum on the last two days. As they all remained firm with the exception of two men, the Assistant Collector Mr. Hood passed orders of forfeiture covering about 278 acres of land. Thus has the Commissioner fulfilled his tyranical pledge of applying the most extreme measure known to law. But it may be confidently stated that this measure, strong and desperate as it is, will not succeed in striking terror in the hearts of the passive resisters, who rely with religious faith on their moral right to lands which no Government can violate.

The talati of Sayala, who had been suspended before, has now been dismissed after a brief inquiry. The headmen of Pingaly Heray, Ashlate and Khandhali have been served with notices calling upon them to pay their revenue dues before a fixed date failing which they would be suspended or dismissed.

SYMPATHY OF GODHRA AGRICULTURIST

A meeting of the agriculturists of Godhra Taluka was held on the 14th instant at Chhavad, when the following resolution was passed:—

"That this meeting of the agriculturists of the Godra Taluka sympathies with their agriculturist brothers in Kaira District in their present harrassment and requests them to be very firm in the Passive Resistance Movement." It was also resolved to request Mahatma Gandhi, in whom they have full confidence, to communicate the above message to the people.

CAPTURED DUTCH STEAMER

PRIZE COURT'S JUDGMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.
Recd 2-35 p.m., April 17.

The Prize Court has delivered judgment in the test action in which the validity was challenged of a reprisals order authorising the capture and condemnation of vessels carrying cargoes to or from countries contiugous to Germany, unless such vessels first called at a British or an Allied port for examination.

The order was made in retaliation for German unrestricted submarinism.

The Crown showed that the seized Dutch steamer was loaded with Belgian coal produced under the control of the German Government. The coal was being carried from Rotterdam to Stockholm, which afforded access to the enemy territory.

RETALIATION ORDER JUSTIFIED.

The president of the Prize Court after recalling the German sea outrages, particularly the sinking of the Lusitania, said that in the circumstances, the recognised guiding principle of international law justified the order of retaliation against the enemy with the object of curtailing and throttling his trade. Good precedents and authority existed for such orders. If the order was justified, he was unable to see how it could be said that the inevitable consequences thereby entailed upon the neutrals were unreasonable or such as to render the order illegal.

The Court condemned the vessel and the cargo as a prize.

HELSINGFORS TAKEN BY GERMANS.

ENEMY ADVANCES TOWARDS VIBORG

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 4-45 p.m. April 17.

Reuter's correspondent telegraphs from Uleaborg that the Germans took Helsingfors after three days' fighting in streets and the neighbouring forests.

Thousands of Red Guards were captured.

The Germans are advancing eastward, along the railway towards Viborg.

BOLO'S EXECUTION TO-DAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 17.
Recd. 0-10 a.m., April 18.

The supplementary enquiry following Bolo's disclosures has concluded. Bolo will be executed in the morning.

TILAK VS CHIROL.

POSTPONEMENT OF CASE PROBABLE.

DEPUTATION RETURNING.

(From our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, April 17.

After the prohibition of the Home Rule deputation by the War Cabinet from proceeding to England, Mr. Tilak telegraphed to the Viceroy requesting to know if the prohibition applied to him and his legal adviser proceeding to England simply for the purpose of his defamation case against Sir Valentine Chirol.

In reply the Viceroy informed him today that there is no immediate prospect of his case coming for hearing just now. There is little doubt that postponement may, if necessary, be granted on application that Mr. Tilak's attendance has been rendered impossible by the action of Government in the matter. Consequently Mr. Tilak and party will now return to India.

The Hon. Mr. Khaparde proceeds to Simla.

PREMIER'S TRUMPET CALL.

HOME RULE LEAGUE READY TO WORK.

(From our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, April 17.

The following telegram has been sent to the Viceroy and the Premier by Mr. Tilak and Mr. Khaparde as Vice-Presidents of the Indian Home Rule League:—

The Premier's stirring message to India and the Viceroy's hearty response are entirely in accord with Indian sentiment.

Youths whether Irish or Indian must be made to feel that they are not fighting to establish a principle abroad which is not applied to them. India alone can supply five to ten millions. Our League would be willing to work and place its humble resources at the Viceroy's disposal for such a purpose.

EFFECT OF WAR CABINET'S DECISION.

(Associated Press.)

MADURA, April 14.

(*Delayed in transmission.*)

Speaking at Madura on the present political position, Mrs. Besant referred to the two messages, one touching the war and the other stopping the Home Rule deputation. To the first they were all ready to respond. The two messages, she said, must inevitably react on each other. She referred to the Indo-British and Sydenham activities and characterised the attitude of the Government in stopping the deputation as utterly unjust and unfair.

Turning to Mr. Montagu's scheme of reforms, she said that unless they were given the minimum they had asked for, they would have no part in his scheme. They would work to get more. They would agitate and agitate until the whole of their demand was given.

DERAILMENT ON N.-W. RAILWAY.

(Associated Press.)

SHAHJEWANA, April 17.

The District Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway, telegraphs:—The engine of the 33 up mixed train with five goods vehicles and one third class was derailed yesterday at 15/27 between Shahjewana and Sobhaga at miles 16/18, due to the line being buckled, necessitating transhipment of passengers and their luggage. Through communication is expected to be restored at about 14 hours.

CINEMA FIRE IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 17.

On Tuesday afternoon a fire broke out in the film-room of the Empire Theatre. After half an hour the fire was extinguished. The filmroom being fireproof, the fire did not go out of the room and did not touch the theatre. In all 1,20,000ft. of films were destroyed which were fully covered by insurance.

WAR SERVICE OF CIVIL OFFICERS IN BURMA.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 16.

In connection with the recent exchange of telegrams between the Premier and the Viceroy, the Burma Government is preparing to give further assistance to the Indian army by permitting more of its civil officers to accept commissions in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers. The number of civil officers already given by the Burma Government is 143. The local government now proposes to give an additional 60 or more so that the total officers of the civil department in Burma given to the army will exceed two hundred.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 17.

The market was again dull and uninteresting with business passing on a small scale and very little inquiry in evidence. Clives ranged between Rs. 185 and Rs. 192 and Kamarhatty between Rs. 491 and Rs. 500. The market at the close was a little steadier. Coals were neglected and in miscellaneous section only a limited business passing. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Ghusick 19.

Jute:—Caledonian ord 412; Clive ord 186; Fort William ord 271-8; Hooghly ord 78; Howral ord 46-4; Kamarhatty ord 492; Kanknarrah ord 615; Kinnison ord 830; Lansdowne ord 292; Reliance ord 40-4.

Miscellaneous:—Britannia Biscuits 2-8' p; Cossipur Cotton Ginning 40-8; Titaghur Paper ord 340 s.l.; Triton Insurance 81.

Rubber:—Jimal 1.80; Soudai 7.60.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 66 to Rs. 66-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 66-4 to Rs. 66-8.

COTTON CRISIS

DANGER OF FIXING MINIMUM.

REMONSTRANCE SENT TO CONTROLLER.

The following letter has been addressed to the Controller of Prices over the signatures of a large number of prominent cotton merchants and others. A copy of it has been telegraphed to the Viceroy:—

Sir,—We have seen with great surprise the statements appearing in the Press to the effect that Government propose to issue an ordinance fixing a rigid rate for the Broach settlement at Rs. 712 per candy. It is further stated that this course has been recommended to the Government by the Directors of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association and the Bombay Cotton Exchange.

We venture to point out that the adoption of this course would be entirely against the interests of the trade in general, would act very hardly against those chiefly concerned and would in fact defeat instead of achieving the object which the Government have in view.

In taking the action they have done the Directors of the two bodies referred to above, have without consulting their constituents, much less the trade as a whole, gone behind the resolution passed at the representative meeting of the whole trade on April 4th last, which was to the effect that Rs. 710, not Rs. 712, should be fixed as the *maximum* rate only for the Broach settlement and that Government be asked to ratify the same. The Directors of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association and the Bombay Cotton Exchange have therefore no authority to make any such recommendation as that referred to above to Government and in doing so they are not acting on behalf, nor do they voice the views and interests, of the trade as a whole.

We most strongly urge, therefore, that Government should not be recommended to act on the invitation sent to them by the Directors of these two Associations, but to carry into effect the request made by the fully representative meeting of the trade on the 4th instant to fix the maximum rate at Rs. 710 and to leave the possibility of any decline from this rate, which would be to the advantage of the stability of the trade, to depend on the natural conditions operating in the market. We may point out that a heavy decline in prices has already set in, owing to the fall in American futures and other causes such as the tightness in the money market and the fairly regular arrivals of cotton in Bombay. The fixing of a minimum rate at Rs. 712 would therefore be entirely opposed to the natural tendency of prices at present prevailing and would only operate in favour of a few interested parties, who stand to gain very largely if such action is taken. On the contrary if a minimum rate is fixed this will act most unfairly and unjustly, as we venture to urge, on interests of a wider and more general character. We think it better that Government should not move in the matter at all rather than take action which will create greater disturbance in the market than that hitherto prevailing. Already, we may say, the report that Rs. 712 is to be fixed as a minimum has spread the greatest alarm throughout the trade and we can say with confidence that in the views we have put forward above we are voicing the views of the whole of the trade.

In conclusion we would ask, at the least, that if Government have had any such intention as that attributed to them they should stay their hand until a properly constituted and representative meeting of the whole trade can be called to express an opinion in the matter; or, in the alternative, they should act on the resolution of the 4th instant by merely fixing the *maximum* rate only at Rs. 710.

We are forwarding a copy of this letter by telegram to the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy.

KARACHI EYE HOSPITAL.

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, April 17.

The new Eye Hospital at Karachi which is the gift of Mr. R. B. Goverdhandas Motilal Mohatta was formally opened by the Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence last evening in the presence of a large assembly

The cost of maintaining the hospital will be borne partly by Government and partly by subscriptions from the district local boards, municipalities, the Karachi Port Trust and the North-Western Railway.

THE LATE CAPT. H. G. CLARKE.

Whose death occurred on Tuesday afternoon, from heart-failure. He was the head of the local centre of St. John Ambulance Association, and was an indefatigable worker in receiving and looking to the comforts of the wounded soldiers returned from the front. As partner in Messrs. Lund and Blockley, the deceased was also well known.

PROF. D. K. KARVE.

By courtesy of "Manoranjan" Press.

Well-known social reformer, and founder, of the Poona Hindu Widows' Home and the First Indian Women's University, who celebrates his 61st birthday to-day. An appreciation appears in our editorial columns.

KEROSINE OIL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It may seem that complaints are an every day affair nowadays. Nevertheless I trust that you will not think them all groundless. My complaint is regarding Kerosine oil. For the past two days this necessary commodity is being sold by hawkers on the roads at 6 annas a bottle in Byculla and 8 annas in the suburbs of Parel (where a few timely arrests were made by the police yesterday). A tin contains, I am informed, about 24 bottles, which means that sold at these prices a tin fetches Rs. 14—an unthinkable price to pay! Shopkeepers having their businesses underneath chawls and other buildings do not stock Kerosine oil owing to its increasing price. All this is very serious for the poorer class of people. From personal knowledge I can say that many houses have been doing without light since Kerosine oil has become so costly. Aware as you are, Sir, of Indian sentiments regarding a lamp,—that it is an emblamatical sign of welcome to the Goddess of Fortune,—I leave it to you to imagine what a pang it has been to the common people to forego burning the light that wards off evil spirits and brings in good luck. The war is effecting revolutionary changes, and I suppose the latest is to convert us into a race of Cimmerians. The appointment of a Food Committee we had fondly hoped would solve all our difficulties, but it appears now more than ever, a case of good intentions proving the source of all evil.—*Aegriscit medendo.*—Yours, etc.,

EDWIN MARQUIS.

Jacob's Circle, 16th April. 1918.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the Notification No. 915, dated the 6th April, 1918, from Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, regarding prices of Kerosine oil, which was published in your issue of the 16th instant, there appears to be an error so far as the suburbs of Bombay are concerned, to which the above notification is applicable. Considering the distance from Bombay to Borivli the notification ought to have been applicable up to Thana and not Kurla. I hope therefore you will be kind enough to publish this in your next issue so that it may catch the eyes of the authorities concerned, who will. I have no doubt, have the error rectified.—Yours, etc.,

A. THANAIST.

Thana 17th April, 1918.

OPPRESSED TENANTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel very much obliged if you will be so good as to publish the following few lines in the next issue of your paper.

"I read with interest a letter by a "Tenant" headed "House-rents in Bombay" in your Tuesday's paper and beg to add a few suggestions therein.

As the Act stands at present, any tenant who wants to object to the tyranny of his greedy landlord cannot do so without being subject to the displeasure of his landlord. And this displeasure means a lot of inconvenience and expense to the poor tenant.

Cannot the Controller, then, devise a plan to mitigate the sufferings of the poor tenant or appoint Ward Committees to investigate individual cases promising the complaining tenant not to expose his name so that the landlord may not even suspect the prime mover?

This kind of safety, I am sure, will not only remove the fear from the heart of the tenant but will enable him to mitigate his own grievances and bring round his landlord.

All such greedy landlords should be taken to Court by the Ward Committees or by the Government, instead of by the tenant and brought to justice.—Yours, etc.,

L. H."

Bombay, April 16.

EXPORT OFLUBRICATING OILS PROHIBITED.

It is notified for general information that by a notification, dated the 13th April 1918, the Government of India have prohibited the export of mineral lubricating oils to all destinations. The prohibition will, for the present, only be applied to imported oils, and Collectors of Customs have been instructed to license the export of indigenous products of this nature.

THE EMPIRE'S CALL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The message of the Prime Minister conveyed through the Viceroy to the people of India will doubtless meet with a loyal and whole hearted response and though this response may lead to some dislocation of departments and business yet the results will be borne cheerfully. Should however it become necessary for Government to indicate the sources from which men will be called up or are expected to furnish I would suggest that all exemptions should first of all be cancelled. Government Departments and Offices which are already working at high pressure and are undermanned should be the last to be depleted.

There are hosts of ex-soldiers of desirable age and physically fit who are holding sinecure posts in non-official lines of business who should be at once called up. These men are ready to hand trained and could at once be utilized for Garrison or Field Service. Many of them are working on Race Courses, Breweries, under Canteen Contractors, in Hotels, Municipalities, Restaurants, etc., etc.

Then there are the idlers in all the Presidency towns, and large stations up country, who have avoided or have been exempted from joining the Indian Defence Force but are always to be found on race courses, at hockey, and football tournaments, and in billiard saloons.

There are the superfluous Clerks and assistants in business houses and in shops.

Officials ought to be deputed to ferret out shirkers.

In this need of the country an opportunity presents itself to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to do bare justice to a large class of useful servants of the state. These are the Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Indian Military Departments. I will instance the Supply and Transport Corps, which is at present flooded with inexperienced and youthful Officers of the Indian Army Reserve who are nominally but not responsibly set over Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers of long and approved service, in charge of important branches and sections of the Supply and Transport Corps. All responsibility for the efficient working of these charges devolves on the senior Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officer under the Indian Army Reserve Officer in-charge who is practically held to be inexperienced and not acquainted with details. I have in the last two or three years met numbers of the Indian Army Reserve Officers in all parts of India, most of whom are attached to the Supply and Transport Corps and these have made no secret of their being in sinecures trying to learn their duties from their subordinate staff and their most important duty was the signing of receipts for their pay. Old and tried Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers do all the work and bear all the responsibility which by rights should be performed and borne by their superiors who draw the pay.

Now it will occur to most people to ask, why cannot the Supply and Transport and other departments be relieved of the incubus of the inexperienced and practically irresponsible Indian Army Reserve Officers and these all sent to regiments and units that are depleted of their officers, and the Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers be placed in actual charge of duties for which they now are in fact held responsible, and would it not be a bare act of justice for these to be gazetted to Commissions. This supersession of a deserving class of servants is felt the more as many of the Indian Army Reserve Officers are dawn from walks of life that are not on an equal footing with the status of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers of Department.—Yours etc.,

A PENSIONED CIVILIAN.

ARTHUR ROAD HOSPITAL.

ADDITIONAL BEDS.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Dr. S. S. Batliwala presiding.

The Commissioner, in a letter, stated that owing to an increase in the number of patients in the Arthur Road Hospital, it had been found necessary to erect 3 new temporary wards, each containing 40 beds, in the compound of the hospital, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,000. As the work was urgent, he had asked the Executive Engineer to commence the work at once, and he requested the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant of Rs. 2,000 from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the cost thereof.

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with a recommendation that the sanction asked for be granted.

MAHIM IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. S. L. Lopez, in a letter, stated that the Port Trustees were improving the eastern fringe of the Island of Bombay by providing magnificent buildings thereon, and suggested that the Corporation should not allow the western fringe to the west of Cadell Road from Worli Creek to Mahim Fort to be built upon in a haphazard manner, and that they should allow only palatial buildings to be erected with an open space of 1,000 yards between the buildings so as to permit the humble habitations to the east of Cadell Road to obtain plenty of air. He submitted that the locality should not be turned into a "Mandvi" by letting the landlords do what they like.

The letter was forwarded to the Corporation with a recommendation that it be recorded.

FIRST BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

SUBJECTS TO BE DISCUSSED.

As already announced the 1st Bombay Co-operative Conference will commence its sittings to-morrow and arrangements are proceeding to make it a success. During the short time that the Committee has had at its disposal, they have been successful in evoking interest and enthusiasm amongst many educated men in Bombay, for they have already received a large number of papers on the following subjects for being read at the Conference.

Invitation cards are printed in English as well as in Marathi and have been sent to all the members of Co-operative Societies in Bombay through their respective Secretaries.

Many extra cards have also been issued and all those who desire to attend the Conference can get invitation or delegation cards free of charge from the Secretaries on application at the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, Apollo Street, or at the entrance gate of the Vanita Vishram Hall, where the Conference will be held. The following subjects will be discussed:—(1) "Co-operation among the factory workers"; (2) "Co-operative Societies and marketing of Cotton"; (3) "Difficulties of debt redemption Committee"; (4) "Stores for the poor"; (5) "Co-operative life insurance"; (6) "Co-operative education"; (7) "Co-operative Sanitation"; (8) "Co-operation among office peons"; (9) "Co-operative clubs"; (10) "Co-operative cloth shop"; (11) "Consumers' Association"; (12) "Co-operative printing; and small industries"; (13) "Constitution for a permanent Conference Committee"; (14) "Summary liquidation"; (15) "A city co-operative bank"; (16) "State aid for co-operativ housing societies."

DEATH OF MR. A. S. OOMAR.

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. A. S. Oomar, the well-known racing owner of Bombay, which occurred on Tuesday evening. His death was due to a painful internal malady from which the deceased gentleman had been suffering for some time, and which developed with complications during the past few weeks. Mr. Oomar was about 40 years of age and had been for many years a very prominent and popular figure on the Bombay and Poona race courses. Possessed of a most genial temperament he had a large circle of friends and was very popular among those with whom he came in contact. He was devoted to sport and had been, during the past few years, the owner of many successful horses, the most famous of which was perhaps Rajput (afterwards known as Bravo) with which he won Rs. 75,000 and subsequently sold for Rs. 5,000. The deceased leaves a widow and a large family to mourn his death.

MYSTERY OF MILLHAND'S DEATH.

ARREST OF FOUR SUSPECTS.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest on the body of Rahimtullah Khudabux, a mill-hand aged 30. The deceased was picked up in an unconscious condition and was taken to the J. J. Hospital where he died. Enquiries were made by Deputy-Inspector Bull, and he arrested Amar Kassim, Yakub Ilahibux, Ebrahim Jamaa and Lukman Idu, as they were stated to be implicated in the assault. The deceased's brother stated that the four men had assaulted the deceased on a former occasion, but he did not know the reason of it.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

THE RANGERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to "Sphinx's Hockey in Bombay," that "the Rangers Club s a small one composed of the youths of the locality of Cavel Street." I beg to nform you that the Rangers is the Sporting Section of the Catholic Library, Cavel Street, being amalgamated to this Institution on the 1st August of last year, and composed of youths above Bombay.

The Rangers applied for admission to compete for the Aga Khan Cup at Poona but were disallowed on the grounds that they were not an English Team although the majority of them belong to the I.D.F. and a few are Anglo-Indians. They subsequently competed for the Poona Open Hockey Tournament and won the Shield and a permanent Cup.

I shall thank you to give this letter of mine a space in one of the columns of your very valued paper.

Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.,

J. P. St. ANNE.

Honorary Secretary.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY

ARMY (2) BEAT NAVY (0).

A CLOSE GAME.

Representatives of the Military and Naval contingents of his Majesty's forces now in Bombay met in a football match in aid of the East Indies Naval Fund and the Women's Branch of the Presidency War and Relief Fund, on the Oval on Wednesday, when before a fairly large crowd of spectators, in which the military and naval elements predominated, the Army team won by two goals to nil. The teams were very evenly matched and the margin of Army victory just about represents the superiority of the winners' forward play—especially in accurate footwork and better understanding. The Navy team, though sound in defence and marked by brilliant headers, were a bit erratic in shooting and their efforts lacked finish. Both the goal-keepers were called upon to save and both acquitted themselves with credit. The backs on either side were conspicuous for their tall and powerful kicks and but for the injury to Harlow, the Naval right back, which left him in a dazed condition the game might have ended in a pointless draw. The halves also fed the forwards with great judgment and alacrity and Waugh, the Army centre half, was a host in himself, his spoiling tactics being most praiseworthy. As already stated the Army forward line showed greater understanding and better footwork than the opposing quintette who, however, kept up an equally fast pace, but they took to unnecessary short passing in front of the Army goal, where a rush and shot would have changed the aspect of the game. They allowed too much time to Neel, the Army custodian, to handle the ball, who was responsible for many timely saves, in fact more than what his vis-a-vis had to do.

The encounter, on the whole, proved a very clean and sporting affair—there being a total absence of questionable tactics on either side. A cool and pleasant evening favoured the meeting and the spectators were treated to a clean exhibition of what is metaphorically known as Fortune's sliddery ball after a long time.

There was no score during the initial period when both teams attacked in turn. After ends had been changed, the Army right-winger Foster in combination with Harris and Eddowes made matters hot at times for the Naval defence. The sailors retaliated with equal vigour, but their forwards fumbled miserably in front of goal. Within 7 minutes from the close Harris netted the first goal for the Army from a melee off a corner-short. Five minutes later Eddowes, the Army skipper, increased the lead with a low grounder which baffled Walker, the Navy custodian. Soon after time was called.

MR. MOIR AS REFEREE.

Mr. Moir of the Bombay Gymkhana, who supervised the game, was a stupendous failure, in spite of his recent reputation as a good hockey referee and his past fame as a brilliant football player. He would not keep pace with the ball by running faster, of which apparently, he is still quite capable, with the result that he gave strange offside rulings at times which certainly did not add to his reputation as a football referee. The culmination was reached towards the close when he penalised the Army back, Adams, for handling the ball within the penalty area with a free kick, in spite of the Naval forwards' just and proper appeal for a penalty shot the infringement being within the penalty! To our utter amazement and to the great disappointment of the supporters of the Navy team, he ordered a free kick. If he thought that the handling was unintentional, he should not have blown the whistle to stop the game. He should have told them to play on without stopping the game. But having stopped the game for an infringement of rule within the penalty area, he had no alternative, but to order a penalty-kick. There was no element of pot-hunting in the game, and the players therefore took the decision quite complacently. But what would have been the result of a decision like this if it had been in a game of a knock-out tournament?

The teams were:—

Army.—Neel (vice-capt.), goal; Ford, right back; Adams, left back; George, right half; Waugh, centre half; Tebbett, left half; Foster, outside right; Harris, inside right; Eddowes (capt.), centre forward; Fox, inside left; Ramsay, outside left.

Navy.—Walker (vice-capt.), goal; Harlow, right back; Watson (capt.), left back; Palfreman, right half; Charteworth, centre half; Denahy, left half; Simpson, outside right; Lee, inside right; McLenon, centre forward; Weaver, inside left; Spufford, outside right.

Referee.—Mr. D. Moir.

Linesmen.—Rolfe and Gillard.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your morning contemporary remarks that the hockey tournament this year was quite a success. There is no doubt of the great disappointment the sporting public felt, when it was announced that the splendid Muhamadan players from the north had scratched; but will any one imagine the feelings of all who love a good display of the hockey game, when it was known that the Secretary for the tournament was responsible for this scratching that he had highhandedly refused to postpone the date of their playing?

Again your contemporary, says that the Aligarhs had no chance this year against such teams as the Hornets and the Lusitanians—is this the reason why the Secretary refused the cup-holders to play this year This is a nice way of shielding a Secretary who seems not to know his duty.

The present Secretary seems to have remarkable psychic powers this year—to tell a team, after it has paid the tournament fees, that it stands no ghostly chance against the other teams, and to point blank refuse them a postponement!

It is high time that some measures were taken to stop such display of power.

It will be a good thing if all the teams next year will refuse to enter the tournament unless a committee, members of which to be appointed from the leading teams, is appointed to manage the tournament.—Yours, etc.,

FALCONER.

HELP NATIONAL EDUCATION!

ANOTHER GRAND MARCH

BY

NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS

The Local Corps will carry out another Collection Route March through the Streets of Bombay on Friday next, starting from Choupaty *at 7-30 a.m.* and traversing the following thoroughfares:—

GIRGAON ROAD, DHOBI TALAO, KALBADEVI ROAD.

The patriotic Public are earnestly requested to throng the thoroughfares in their thousands and FILL the COLLECTION BOXES of the Volunteers for the cause of

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

THE PRELIMINARY BOMBARDMENT.

(BY MAJOR C. J. C. STREET, R. G. A., AUTHOR OF "WITH THE GUNS.")

(Special for "The Bombay Chronicle.")

Until the affair of Cambrai on November 20th, 1917, it was considered an established fact of trench warfare that any Infantry attack upon a large scale must be preceded by a preliminary bombardment by heavy Artillery. Although the success achieved on this particular occasion justified the ommission of this bombardment, it is doubtful whether it will be practicable to repeat these suprise tactics: and it is safe to assume that the preliminary bombardment will remain an essential part of the preparation for attack.

As soon as an attack upon any given sector is determined upon, it must be decided how far destruction of the hostile trenches by Artillery is necessary. This settles the number of guns that will be required to support the attack. There will be a certain number of batteries in the neighbourhood already, but these will require reinforcement by batteries drawn from elsewhere, either from reserve, or from other parts of the line. All preparations, too, must be made for the reception of these batteries. Positions must be found for them, from which they can fire over the required sector, and, if possible, these positions must be got ready before the batteries arrive.

The times of the batteries' arrivals must be carefully regulated. They must not be concentrated too soon, in case warning is thus given to the enemy of the impending attack. Nor must they be rushed in at the last moment, or they will have no opportunity of learning the country and of carrying out this necessary registration. They will move into position by night, and the routes by which they travel must be carefully worked out so that they do not clash, and that other traffic is not blocked.

Besides the allotment of positions, all arrangements must be made beforehand for ammunition supply. The various tractors and lorries of the batteries must have a parking-ground assigned to them, which must be conveniently situated with regard to the railhead from which ammunition is to be drawn as will go to the battery position. The routes that the lorries are to follow in their journeys from railhead to battery must be worked out in such a way as to provide rapid supply with the least possible obstruction to the roads, which will be over-taxed already by the concentration of troops and by the supply columns that such a concentration necessitates.

If time and circumstances permit, light railways can be constructed to relieve the roads, and guns can be sent from these into the battery positions. Such construction will nearly always be necessary if it is proposed to employ guns upon railway mountings.

Mobile workshops will be required to effect repairs to guns put out of action by constant firing or by hostile shell-fire. These must be established at centres convenient to all the batteries, and arrangement must be made for a system of rapid removal of guns to and from these workshops. The question of supplying rations and water to the personnel of the batteries must be considered, and in this connection the position of their billets, dug-outs, or bivouacs must be thought out. It may often be convenient to have these some distance from the guns, in order to facilitate supply.

As soon as the batteries arrive, they must be informed of the sector over which they will be required to fire, and allotted observation posts if such already exist. They will then carry out registration upon certain points in order to correct their line and to censure the accuracy of subsequent map-shooting. It is essential that this registration should be carried out more or less deliberately. If several batteries register on the same day, it will be obvious to the enemy that a quantity of guns has been concentrated in front of him, and he will naturally infer that an attack is about to take place. For the same reasons, the utmost precautions must be taken at this stage against the discovery of the batteries by hostile aircraft.

Finding the Targets.

The next step is to determine exactly what the preliminary bombardment is to effect leaving out such operations as wire-cutting and counter-battery work, the typical effect required is the destruction of certain trenches and strong points. These trenches and strong points must be divided up between the batteries, either by providing each with a list of targets or by allotting a certain area of ground to each battery, which will engage all targets in that area.

It is known by experience approximately how many hits by a given size of shell will destroy a certain type of target. But, under the most favourable circumstances, only a certain percentage of the rounds fired at the target will be hits, owing to the variations in trajectory which are a definite condition of ballistics. It is however possible to calculate what this percentage will be, by the application of the theory of probability to the particular factors in each case. For instance, suppose it is known by experience that five hits from a certain size of howitzer in every twenty yards of a particular type of trench will destroy it sufficiently to render it useless as a defensive position, and that each battery is allotted about a hundred yards of this trench. Each battery will then require to obtain twenty-five hits.

By reference to certain data, and by the application of the theory of probability to the case, it is calculated that the batteries may expect to land, say ten per cent. of the rounds they fire into the trench. For this portion of their work, they will therefore require to fire two hundred and fifty rounds each. By proceeding to consider in a similar way each portion of the work allotted to the batteries, it is possible to discover the approximate number of rounds that will be required during the preliminary bombardment, and from this again the time that the bombardment will take.

A programme can now be drawn up, defining the targets that are to be engaged, and the time and number of rounds to be expended in engaging them. The details of ammunition supply can also be worked out, such as the number of rounds to be accumulated at each battery position and at dumps in rear before the bombardment commences, and the number of rounds to be supplied from railhead during the nights between the commencement of the bombardment and the delivery of the attack. All these arrangements must be sufficiently flexible to allow of instant modification of details in case the unexpected happens, as on practice it generally does. Further targets may be discovered; they must be destroyed before the attack; the batteries engaged upon counter-battery work may become available for bombardment, or the former may require assistance from the latter. Weather conditions may necessitate alterations in the programme, or even the postponement of the attack. Therefore whilst organization must be as perfect as possible, it must not be so rigid as to break down under the strain of sudden modification.

Observation Posts.

The question of the observation of the shooting is the most pressing one to the batteries themselves. The more accurate the observation possible, the more thoroughly will the destruction be carried out. The ideal is to find some observation post or posts from which the targets can be directly observed. Ground observation is the most accurate, beyond a doubt, but it is not always, that the weather or the configuration of the ground admit of it. If a ridge exists, however slight, from which the enemy's defensive system can be seen, there is usually no difficulty. Failing this, recourse must be had to observation by kite-balloons or aeroplanes. Both have their disadvantages. The kite-balloon must be kept back almost out of range of the enemy's guns, and therefore requires considerable clarity of atmosphere to observe at the ranges at which it is forced to work. Further, the number of balloons that can see a particular part of the front is limited, and only under exceptional circumstances are they as numerous as the Batteries, which must therefore wait their turns to shoot, and so upset their programmes.

The aeroplane will be fully occupied observing for the Batteries engaged upon counter-battery work, and even if any are available for the destructive Batteries, their observations are very liable to jam one another if many machines are observing at the same time. It is usually the case that failing ground observation, the Batteries must depend upon the map, basing their calculations upon the most careful and meticulous registration and calibration.

In the Battery position itself,, the chief problems are the care of the guns and the supply of ammunition. In a preliminary bombardment, the period allotted for any given task should be two or three times at least the period in which the necessary number of rounds could be fired by all the guns working at their maximum rate. The mechanism of the modern heavy gun or howitzer is extremely complicated, and although it works with almost absolute perfection under the circumstances for which it was designed, it very soon begins to give trouble if the guns are forced for any length of time. Any mobile gun must be a compromise between strength that means weight and lightness that means care of moving, and it must be employed within the limits of this compromise.

A slow rate of fire has the additional advantage that a task can be performed by less than the total number of guns in the Battery, and that consequently one or more guns can always be out of action for cleaning and overhaul. In common with all machinery, guns require cleaning and lubricating, besides the periodic renewal of certain minor parts, such as the packing of glands of buffers and recuperators, replenishment with liquid and air, and so forth. Systematic attention to these details means that there is far less likelihood of breakdown if a sudden spurt is called for, as it certainly will be on the day of assault.

Ammunition Supply.

The question of ammunition supply resolves itself into the problem of feeding the shells from the point where they are unloaded from the lorries to the breeches of the guns. The former point is determined by the nearest hard road, and may often be several hundred yards from the guns, over a sea of mud and water, or again, it may be close to the guns and connected to these by a short length of Decauville track. In any case, arrangements must be made to transport the shell between these two points with maximum rapidity and minimum labour. The work of continually firing a heavy gun is very exhausting, and the detachments must be saved every possible exertion in other directions if a rate of fire is to be kept up without flagging.

It must be remembered that during the preliminary bombardment firing will be continuous all day, and will only slacken to a certain extent at night, when more ammunition will have to be unloaded from the lorries and carried to the guns. A thousand rounds, or fifty tons say, is not an excessive figure for a Battery's expenditure of ammunition during the twenty-four hours, and every ounce of this must be handled by men who are undergoing the strain of continual firing.

The above remarks do not profess to be a complete account of the problems connected with a preliminary bombardment, but they may serve to show something of the functions of the Heavy Artillery in preparing the way for an Infantry attack on a large scale.

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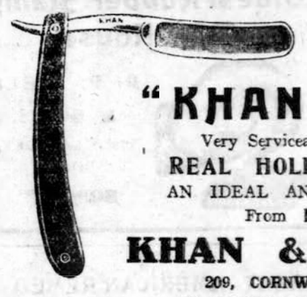
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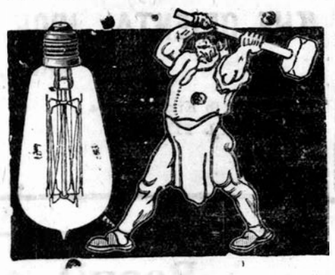
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COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)
April 17.

This morning the bazaar quotations were Rs. 688 for Fine Broach May, and Rs. 683/84 for Good Broach April. The Marwadi bazaar opened steadier owing to a better enquiry, and Fine Broach May was done at Rs. 698, but later on settled down to Rs. 696/97, while settlements of Good Broach April were made on Exchange terms at Rs. 691/92. At Colaba, up to the time of our quotations, the market was steady. Fine Broach May was done at Rs. 695 Exchange and Rs. 699 Association and Good Broach April at Re. 699 Exchange.

Ready cotton has been steady with only a very moderate demand. Nice Broach sold at Rs. 720 to Rs. 725.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Fine Broach	May	Rs.	699
Fine Khamgaon Akola	"	"	650
Fully Good Bengal	"	"	516
Good Sawginned Dharwar	May/June	"	678
" M. G. Coompta	"	"	675
" " Westerns	"	"	664

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.
QUOTATIONS 17th APRIL 1918.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery
M.G. Bengals	635	620	565	515	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab	625	615	560		"
M.G. Wardha Hinganghat		680	660		"
M.G Nagpore		680	660		"
M.G Yeotmal		670			"
M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon		660			"
M.G. Amraoti		660			"
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple		650	630		"
M.G. Khandesh			605		"
M.G. Muthia		620	595		"
M G Broach	730	722			"
M.G. Broach				712	25th Apl.

*** RECEIPTS.**

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 16th April 1918:—

Cotton	7,980 bales.
Wheat	15,840 cwts.
Linseed	3,491 "
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed etc.	754 "
Gingellyseed	44 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	735 "
Castorseed	12,760 "
Rice	23,479 "
Myraballams	196 "
Cottonseed	Nil
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	3,518 "
Jowar	629 "
Maize	35 "
Barley	1,080 "

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.
Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.
COLABA, 17th April 1918, at 6-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	625	600	550	510 Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	625	615	560	... Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	...	...	600	... Ready
Akola Khangaum Karamia (M.G.)	...	650	630	... Ready
Broach (M.G.)	725	720	...	712 25 April 28
Mathia (M.G.)	...	620	595	... Ready

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.
Bombay, April 17th 1918.—4 p.m.

	Bazar Terms.	Rail Delivery.
Ready.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30..	54 0 0	7 10 0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	54 0 0	7 10 0
" Karachi Bangla	56 0 0	7 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7 1 0	7 7 0
" Cawnpore	7 0 0	7 6 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 0 0	7 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 0 0	8 8 0
" Thin	7 0 0	8 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	61 0 0	---
" Gajar 75-25	55 0 0	---
" Gajar 50-50	54 0 0	---
" Black	49 0 0	---
Poppyseed, White	8 8 0	8 14 0
Groundnuts	42 0 0	---
Mowraseed	5 0 0	5 5 0
Barley	36 0 0	5 0 0
Castorseed	48 0 0	9 10 0
Forwards	Rs. as. p.	
Wheat April-May	7 2 0	
Linseed May	9 10 0	

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET

	Rate per lb
	As. 15 10
Shapurji No. 10	" 14 14
Simplex No. 10	" 14 13
Edward No. 10	" 14 13
Light Houses No. 6½	" 13 10

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay April 17th 1918.	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphs	1 5 15/32
" Demand	1 5 6 1
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1 2 9 7
Fcs. Demand	204½
American Dollars	279
Hongkong	206½
Shanghai	294
Japan	167½
Singapore	156
Market steady.	

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.
Bar Gold Rs. 27-2.
Sovereign Rs. 16-13.
Silver Ready Ex-duty Rs. 109-2.
Silver 1st Sett. Rs. 109-6.

EXCHANGE.
Bank Tel. Transfer 1/5 31/32.
Bank demand draft 1/6 1/16.
3 Months sight draft 1/6 7/16.
Bank demand on France Fr. 204.
3 Months sight Francs Fr. 212.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 205-4.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 292.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 147-8.
60 days sight Japan Rs. 143-4.
Bank demand on New York Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
The following are the nominal rates:—
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 98-8.
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47. Ex-warrant 92.
4 per cent. Conversion loan 80.
4 per cent. Terminable loan 92.
3½ per cent. Paper 65-8.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 78.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91-8.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 92.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.
The share market opened steadier owing to bears' covering, but at the close the market was easy.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock-exchange:—
Standards 1,750, Swadeshis 2,012/8, Simplexs 717/8, Pearls 497-8, New Greats 277-8, M. Petits 2,630, Kohinoors 1,150, Ind. Malwas 325, Finlays 400, Currimbhoys 322-8, Crescents 212-8, Centurys 377-8, Nagpurs 2,397-8, Bombay Uniteds 750, Katni Ordy 230, Katni Defd 1,155, Tata old Defd. 1,017-8, Pre. Alcocks 757-8, Bombay Burmas 1,087-8, Bombay Tramways 345, Tata Hydros 1,190.
The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—
Swadeshis 2,015, Simplexs 720, Ind. Bleeching 160, Currimbhoy 320, Centurys 350, Nagpurs 2,395, Bombay United 760, Bombay Dyeing 1,030, Tata New Ordv. 80 Pre. Tata Old Defd. 1,015, Tata New Defd. 345 Pre. Bombay Burma 1,090, Bombay Tramway 340 XD.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, April 17.

The disturbance on the North-west Frontier is developing, but has not yet produced rain. Moist winds are entering the plains across the coasts of Sind and Bengal. Rain has been nearly general in south-east Bengal, south Assam and there have been a few falls in Upper Burma and south-east, Central Provinces.

The chief amounts are Cox's Bazar two inches, Barisal, Jessore one and half. Mymensingh one.

Forecast:—A few falls along the North-west Frontier and extension of rain in Bihar.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 17th April 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in the extreme north. Night temperature continues in moderate defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal. Temperature has risen and is nearly normal during the day but continues in slight defect at night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in Rajputana; in Sind the sky is heavily clouded and humidity is above normal. Temperature has risen and is in excess throughout the 24 hours in upper Sind but continues in slight defect at night in north-west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in moderate to considerable excess except in the west of Kathiawar. Day temperature is locally below normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at a few stations in the south.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear except at Bombay where moderate cloud is present. Day temperature is below normal at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity continues below normal. Day temperature is below the average in the central districts of the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Weather continues unsettled in Baluchistan and the greater part of north-west India. The low temperatures that have prevailed in north-west India for some time past are disappearing.

A few showers are likely in the extreme north and in the Peninsula.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(Incorporated in England).

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for First 13 days ending 13th Apl. 1918.

	Total for the period. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for First 13 days ending 13th Apl. 1918		
G.I.P. Rly	39,05,100	39,05,100
A.D.G. Rly	1,75,100	1,45,100
B.K. Rly	7,000	7,000
C.B. Rly	10,200	10,200
Total	40,37,400	40,37,400
Earnings for corresponding 13 days ending 13th Apl. 1917.		
G.I.P. Rly	38,66,416	38,66,416
A.D.G. Rly	1,01,531	1,01,531
B.K. Rly	7,492	7,492
C.B. Rly	10,862	10,862
Total	39,86,301	39,86,301
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P. Rly	+38,684	+38,684
A.D.G. Rly	+13,569	+13,569
B.K. Rly	—492	—492
C.B. Rly	—662	—662

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the period. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for First 13 days ending 13th Apl. 1918	36,300	36,300
Earnings for corresponding 13 days ending 13th Apl. 1917.	20,441	20,441
Increase or Decrease	+15,859	+15,859

Dhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the period. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for First 13 days ending 13th Apl. 1918.	4,800	4,800
Earnings for corresponding 13 days ending 13th Apl. 1917.	5,595	5,595
Increase or Decrease	—795	—795

Pachora Jamner Railway.
(Pachora Shendurni Section.)

	Total for the period. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
*Approximate Earnings for First 13 days ending 13th Apl. 1918	500	500
Earnings for corresponding 15 days ending 13th Apl. 1917	..	..
Increase or Decrease	..	..

* Pachora Shendurni Section of the Pachora Jamner Railway opened for Traffic from 1st April 1918.

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Yours faithfully,
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The ice spends its force against the cream chamber, Not against the side of the freezer, (as the cold cannot pass through the air wall) and does not escape through the top as with similar cheap freezers. This makes for economy. It is also, the only ice cream freezer, for the Automobile.
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(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December).
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 50,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 3,00,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.
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